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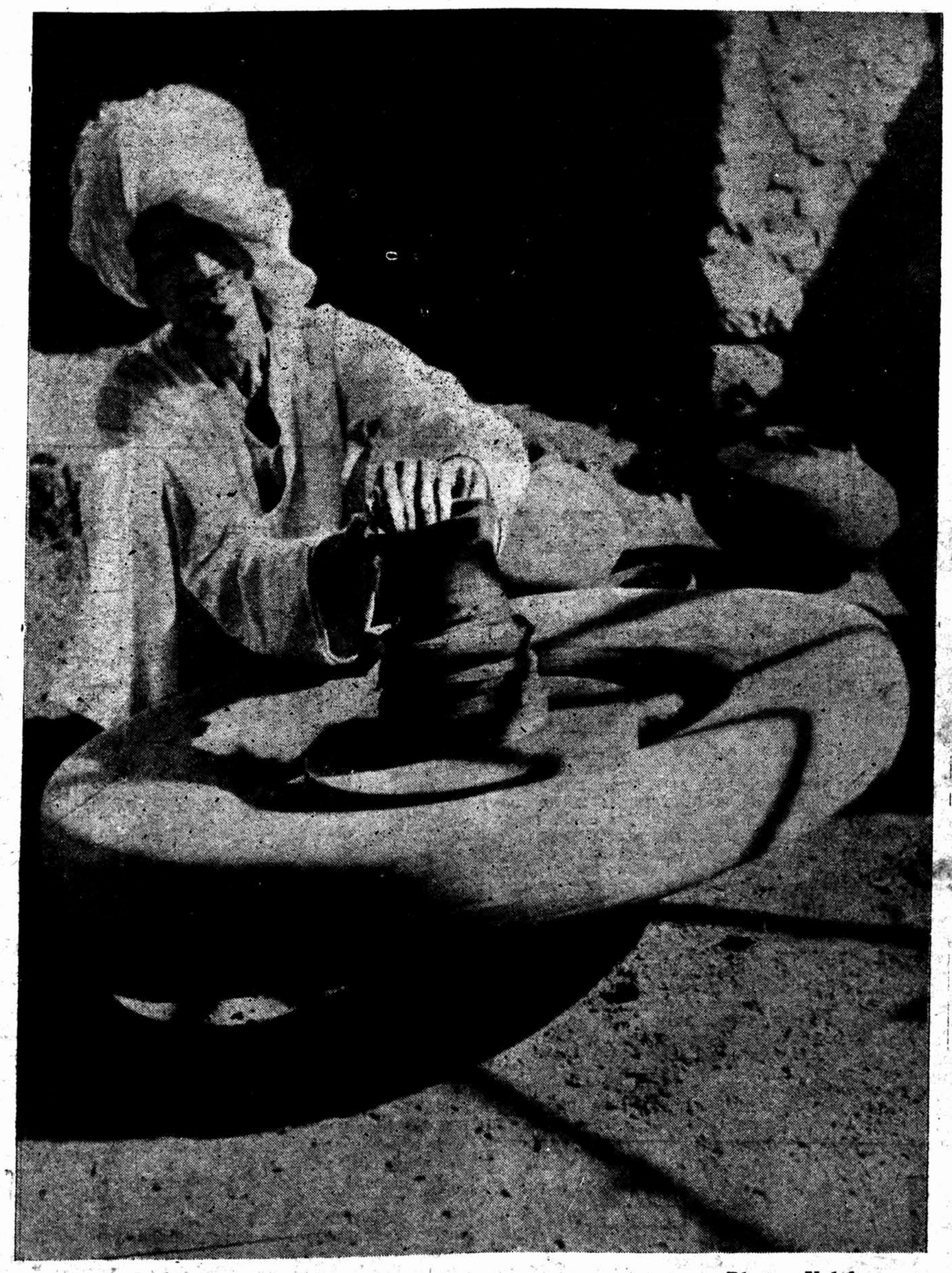
Creative Revolution



Photo—Kakde.

MODERN MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT BUDDHA

(See Page 3)

Short Story

ABDU'S RETURN

By Onnik Marashian

Abdu pushed his crude basket and jumped into the dirty Nile-river steamboat. After eight years of absence he was returning to his native village in Upper Egypt. He was sure his mother would be surprised and tickled to death to see him grown up and changed.

Eight years ago, when he was nine, he had left his village to support his mother and sisters and brothers. They had no father and Abdu being the eldest, had come to Cairo to work and send his wages home. That is what every young man did in the villages. Abdu had travelled on this same steamboat, and had set foot in a huge, noisy, dusty city, with street-cars and automobiles, tall buildings and elevators, wide avenues and neon-light display signs. He was all alone in the big city and scared to death.

Then, their one-time neighbour, Omar, found him a job as dish-washer in a wealthy European family. Abdu worked there and earned enough to send a great part of his wages to his mother. He didn't know how to write letters, so Omar did the writing for him. Every once in a while he received news that mother and everybody at home were well. That was enough to make him happy.

The years had passed. He wasn't scared any more of the big city. He became used to the magnitude and strength of things there. As he grew he received higher wages and was able to save some money. "One day I'll need it," he told himself. "I'll go to my 'balad' with this money. I'll see my mother and marry a nice girl."

He even had 'European' clothes, which the lady of the house had given him. He only wore them on feast days. Gray trousers reaching three inches above the ankles, a gray jacket full of pockets, and a threadbare, green tie matched well with his dark face and red 'tarboosh.' It didn't matter to him that the clothes were a little too small or if they used to belong to M'ssieu Raymond, his lady's adolescent son. "This suit looks much more dignified than my striped gown," he thought.

As the chugging, tugging old steamboat plowed its way in the muddy Nile waters, Abdu, leaning on the railing, planned the procedure of his arrival and stay in his native village. He pictured first the waterfront where his mother would greet him and his brothers and sisters would clamor and clap their hands in joy. Then he imagined himself lounging in their old mud house, receiving friends and relatives, talking and discussing and describing all that he had seen and done in the big city. He would give news to all the other mothers who had their sons far far away in the metropolis. He would tell his sisters how the 'mademoiselle' of the household in which he worked used to dress and make herself up and how she got engaged to an officer from a very cold country and how he, Abdu the village-boy, learned some French and English words from him. He would tell his small brothers what kind of toys children have in those huge mansions and how they play with them.

After the departure of the guests he would open his baskets slowly, ceremoniously, and distribute the gifts that he had brougght all the way from Cairo—sweets for his brothers, shawls for his mother and sisters. Then they would look and examine curiously his European clothes and would gently feel the stuff with their fingers. He was sure the boys of the village would be jealous of him, and the girls, peeping shyly through their veils, would sigh longingly.

He decided to wake up late the next day of his arrival and go to the fields and palm groves and climb a date tree and eat dates to his fill. But how silly he was, he thought laughing at himself; he had forgotten dates would still be green in June. He had forgotten all about his native village. No, not all, he corrected. He still remembered his hut and the palm trees and Ibrahim's coffee-house and the shallow irrigation canal near it. He decided to go and swim in that canal. The muddier the better people said: it made one's body stronger. Yes, first thing in the morning he would go and take a nice lazy swim in that canal where there wasn't any danger of currents.

Then the marriage. Whom should he marry, he pondered; he didn't know any girl in their village. He shrugged—oh well, that was his mother's job, not his. She would suggest the girl and he would have a look at her. If he liked her, he'd marry. But perhaps his mother wouldn't let him marry at sixteen. Why shouldn't she? He had enough money, hadn't he? Well, but what about his age? What about it? He was 'sixteen'. Old enough to marry. His cousin Abbas had married at sixteen too. But why should his mother object to his marriage? She never refused him anything, besides it was he who was feeding the family—No she couldn't refuse, Abdu assured himself.

When the boat finally touched the tumbledown wooden pier of their village, Abdu was disappointed. He eagerly looked for his folks and friends. There was nobody. For a moment he stood motionless and dejected. But of course there'd be nobody, he tried to convince himself. Maybe that crazy old Omar had forgotten to mention his arrival in his letters. It didn't matter much. He would go and surprise his mother right under her own roof.

And he walked all the way home. It wasn't a short journey—some three miles from the waterfront. He remembered the road home like daylight; he couldn't forget it, no, not in his whole life. He could forget everything but his poor home and the dirty road that led to it.

It was already dark, when Abdu impatiently knocked the door of their hut. He was trembling with joy and excitement. He felt a comforting warmth through his veins, as he thought that in a second or two his mother would open the door, look at him with stupid eyes, then, recognizing her son, would embrace him tight, tight. Maybe she would cry a little. She would shed one or two tears of joy, maybe. On no, she shouldn't cry. She needn't, anyway.

The door opened slowly, timidly. Abdu rushed in delighted, and in the darkness he shouted, "Here I am again mother; here I am back again." But nobody answered him. There was an uncomfortable silence around him. At last he heard a low, hoarse whisper, uttered from an old woman, who was either sick or terribly frightened, "God help me, what do you want here, boy?"

Abdu ran close to her and scrutinized her face in the darkness. He was in despair. No, no, this wasn't his mother. His mother wasn't so old and ugly.

"I am Abdu," he said, "son of Zenab, daughter of Abdallah. I want my mother, where is she?"

"I don't know anybody by that name."

"She lives here. I came to see her."

"I don't know."

The Author writes in his covering letter from Cairo: "I hope your readers will be interested in the doings of the Egyptian village-boy depicted in this story".

We assured him they will be. Its not the poor Fellah a first cousin of our own rustic lads who leave their hamlets and treck to Bambai for keeping their soul and body together?

"But this is our house."

"It has belonged to us for four years. We bought it from a widow."

"Was she all alone?"

"No, she had daughters and sons. She was very ill and her big son had gone to Cairo and nothing was heard of him. They say when she knew she was going to die, she sold the house and gave the money to her children."

"And is she, is she—" There was despair in Abdu's voice.

"Yes, she must be dead. I don't know what happened to the children. They are not in the village."

Abdu left the hut without even having a last look at it. All evening he wandered among the palm trees crying silently. Was this what he had come for? he moaned. What dreams he had had, what sweet pictures he had formed in his mind's eye; his mother radiant and happy; his sisters gay and carefree; his brothers ignorant and content; himself sitting among them, warm, snug. And all the gifts that he had brought; to whom should he give them now? He had nobody in the world, nobody who cared for him, nobody who needed his care. And what about the swim he was going to have in the canal and what about his plans for marriage?—

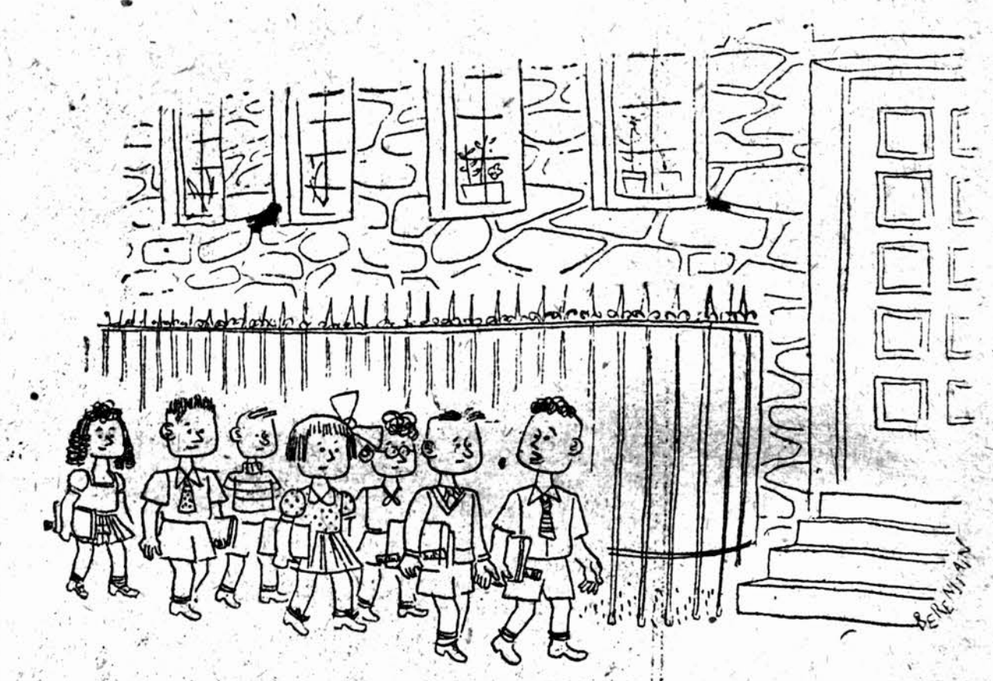
All these were shattered. In one moment his life was crubled like a handful of dry soil. And why didn't he know about it beforehand?

The old woman had said she'd been there four years. His mother was dead long ago, he calculated, and he had kept on sending money all the time. If he could only read and write, he mediated regretfully. That crazy old Omar had pretended to send all his money home and had offered to write his letters for him, so he could cheat him, the awful crook. Wait till he, Abdu son of Zenab, got hold of him. He would show him, teach him a lesson.—

Who knows what happened to his sisters and brothers, he reflected. Maybe they died too. Maybe they were working in the fields or in Cairo or another big town. He wouldn't be able to find them now.

All through the night Abdu never closed his eyes. Lying on the damp soil, under a lofty date tree, looking at the stars through its dagger-like leaves, he muttered to himself and dreamed of his childhood days long escaped. Never in all his life had he felt so miserable, so lonesome.

In the morning he decided to take the dirty Nile steamer back to the big city, where he could bury his grief in its magnitude and noise.



"First grade, second grade, third grade . . . where will it all end?"

'Anything else, madam?'

Bridge Notes

Winning Contract

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

A bridge crime was committed in today's hand. See if you can discover the crime and the criminal.

West opened the jack of hearts, and South won with the king. Declarer then finessed the jack of spades, losing to East's queen. A heart return forced out the ace, and another trump lost to East's ace. The defenders then took their heart trick and eventually won the club ace to set the contract.

Have you spotted the crime and the criminal? Decide for yourself before reading on.

South was the criminal, for he should have made his contract very easily despite the unfortunate position of the ace and queen of trumps. Upon winning the first trick South should have led the jack of clubs.

The defenders could do no better than take the club ace and lead a second heart. South would win the second heart and take dummy's high clubs at once, discarding his heart loser. Then there would be time enough to return to his hand with a diamond in order to make a trump play of some kind.

It is true that the actual declarer would have made his contract if he had managed to limit the trump loss to one trick, but there was no need for him to rely on that. Trumps could wait; the immediate necessity was to get rid of the losing heart.

Neither side vulnerable
West dealer

NORTH
♠ K 8 5 4
♡ 6 4 2
◇ K 9 5
♣ K Q 5

WEST
♠ 6 2
♡ J 10 9 5
◇ 10 7 6
♣ A 8 4 2

EAST
♠ A Q
♡ Q 8 7
◇ J 8 4 2
♣ 10 9 6 3

SOUTH
♠ J 10 9 7 3
♡ A K 3
◇ A Q 3
♣ J 7

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	Pass	1♠
Pass	3♠	Pass	4♠
All Pass			

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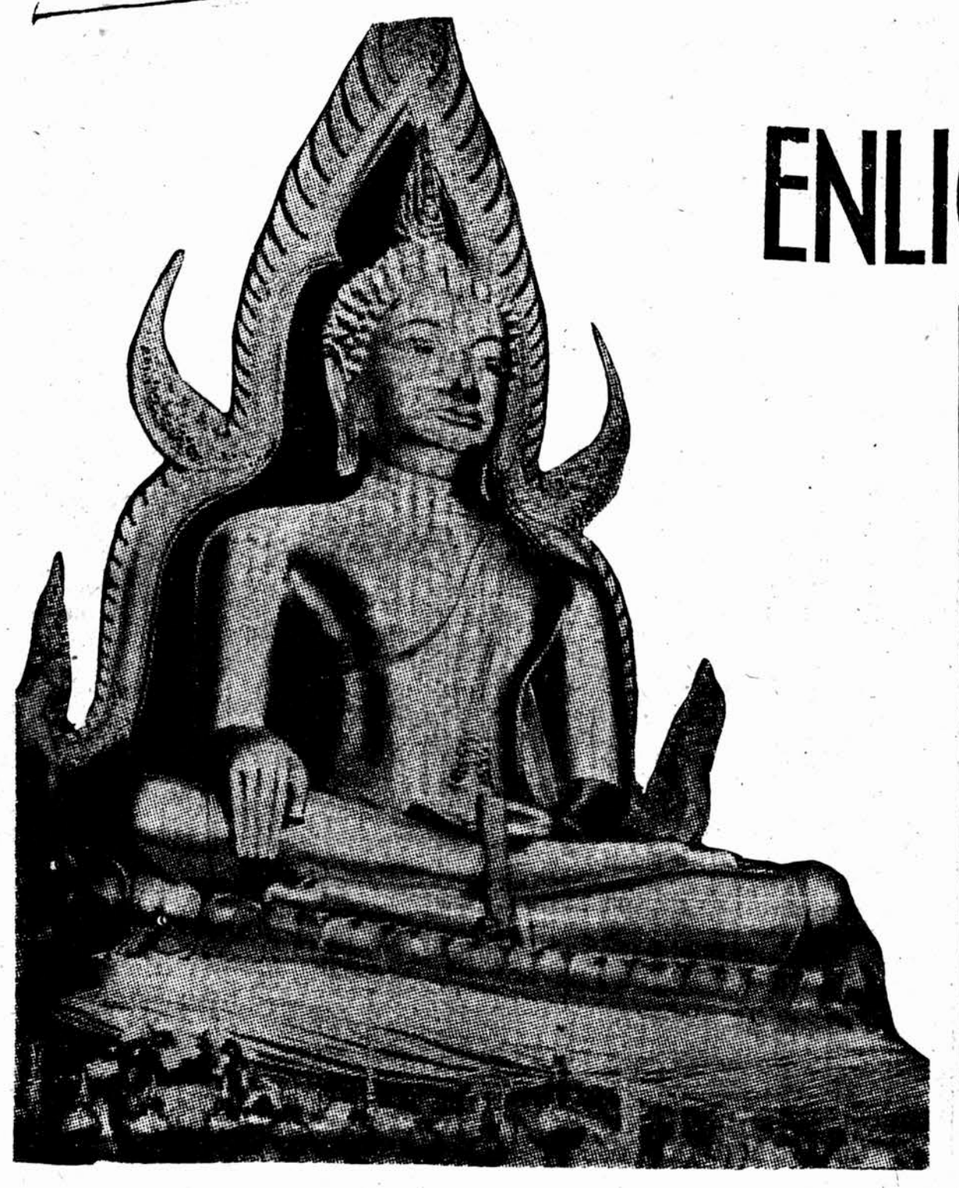
Was This The ENLIGHTENED ONE?



The twenty-five feet high gold plated Buddha in the temple of Benjama bopitr in Bangok.

By K. D. Sethna

The other day I came across an article on Buddha by an Indian writer. I took it up with keen interest, wondering how it would expound Buddha's Nirvana in lucid journalese. It made a good story—but to my disappointment I found that the author got over the Gordian knot of Nirvana by pretending there was no knot at all!

No Utopianist A La H. G. Wells

To be a countryman of the great Gautama and yet to quote H. G. Wells on Budhism—this was beyond belief. How could H. G. Wells probe into the soul of a man who would have regarded the seer of the outer shape of things-to-come as totally ignorant of the inner shape of things as they are? No, sir, our Buddha is much larger than scientific and socialistic Utopianism. He is not a philanthropist or altruist of the Western model. As such, he would never have shaken the Indian world in the past nor would the earthquake of his ecstasy be felt even at this day by every spiritual seismograph from Khutmundu to Colombo!

It is necessary to point this out, for the true Indian view of life is so often watered down to suit the Western or the Westernised mind. If a merely humanitarian impulse had been at work in the secret places of Buddha's heart, he would have done nothing more in those famous scenes with an old man, a sick man and a dead man than get down from his chariot and take the old man to an infirmary and the sick man to a hospital and the dead man to the dissolving mercy of the burning ghat. And, surely, he would never have forsaken, as he did, his young wife with a newly born babe when they needed him most—a queer kind of philanthropic "selflessness", I must say! Instead of wandering away at night, becoming a beggar and an ascetic and spending six years aloof from suffering humanity, he would have set himself to introduce social reforms and build up charitable institutions and preach Wellsian Utopias.

But Buddha wanted to heal the very heart of life's misery and not solely to patch up its external wounds. He wanted to achieve for himself and made others achieve a liberation from the cosmic round of rebirths: that liberation was at least his avowed aim and it is impossible to imagine this aim being fulfilled by just the construction of an altruistic philosophy and the humanitarian practice of a Utopianist 'a la' Wells.

Nirvana Spiritual, Not Mental Or Moral

I am surprised at an Indian writing: "All night he sat under the Bo Tree in profound thought and then he rose up to impart his vision to the world". Buddha did not sit in thought: he was, according to scientific standards, totally unconscious for a night and a day, while, according to spiritual standards, he was in deep trance, the most characteristic feature of which is an utter suspension of all thought! Intellectual formulation came later: what Buddha sat in was a state of absolute 'samadhi' in which the human mind is transcended and a vast egoless, desireless, sorrowless, superhuman Ineffable is realised. This Ineffable is Nirvana: Nirvana means literally "No Blowing"—in it the wind of desire, the rushing after this and that, the attachment to earthly things, the whole hungering psychology of bounded personal nature are lost and replaced by a sort of nothingness so far as the sense of limited personality is concerned and even so far as all divided forms and separate entities in the universe are concerned. It is an infinite oneness without feature or distinction—a mystic and spiritual state.

It is not a phiolosophic thinking out of world problems on a unitary basis, not even a high seeing of fine possibilities of harmony by the poetic mind, with a philanthropic emotion as the activating outcome, as the resultant starting-point for work among one's fellows. It is utterly free from the subtle egoism of the philantropic worker, with his stormy (and therefore non-Nirvanic) urge to help people and his attachment to some reformist fad or other, not to mention his private little 'amours' and 'affaires' in the interludes of public life, and even a secret hunger for fame and reward and just appreciation for public labours

True Buddhist Compassion

Humanitarian service, the moral practice of so-called unselfishness, is undoubtedly a help towards spiritual attainment, as it weakens the bonds of a too narrowly personal life, but it is not the goal of Buddhism. It is one of the steps to the goal which is Nirvana. Only after the realisation of Nirvana in a mystic and spiritual sense there is born the luminous Buddhist compassion, the experience and not merely the idea that there is no separation between things, the realisation of an absolute unity between self and non-self, the flowing out of all one's being towards the universe in a spontaneous, impartial, desireless, nonattached service. This is the true Indian way of perfect living.

It is not easy, but nothing short of this can bring what artists and sculptors have tried to depict on Buddha's face—the godlike peace which is beyond all sorrow yet goes out to all sorrow as a heavenly healing power both inward and outward. Would anyone try to catch that expression on the face of H. G. Wells?

The Charge Of 'Obsessional Neurotic'

The portrait of Buddha in the Wellsian manner cast my mind back to another which I had considered disappointing too. The author responsible for it had shown a penchant for Western vitalism, the combative adventurous 'elan' of modern Europe and declared Buddhism a warped and unhealthy thing in comparison despite certain features which he could not help eulogising. He viewed the Master somewhat peculiarly. He gave him a lot of compliments with one hand, garlanding him as Saint and Sage, "a man of giant intellect and penetrating vision", "the greatest thinker the world has ever known", but with the other he hung on him the label of "Obsessional Neurotic", saying that Buddha dwelt overmuch and morbidly on life's miseries and evinced an extreme unbalanced recoil of the nerves from them. I do not argue that a great intellect or a keen moral sensibility is incompatible with neurosis. Yet to put Buddha in the same category as a man like Nietzsche is to shoot wide of the mark The author did not actually lump Buddha and Nietzsche together, but his contrasting descriptions of Buddha cannot help evoking in my mind the picture of Nietzsche. Here was a dynamic intellect, both logical and poetic, acute and inspired, a enemy of the sham, the botched, the pusillanimous, the devitalised—but alas! himself a nervous wreck and finally a dithering lunatic. The Freudian test of Obsession can apply to the German gospeller of anti-Christ Superman because in the long run the single dominant motif broke his health and left him a hysterical chaos.

Obsession in the psychopathic sense is not the word for any and every master-passion or life-ideal carried to the extreme. Wilberforce fighting throughout his life the one evil Slavery is not an obsessionist, General Booth devoting his entire energy to the Salvation Army is not an obsessionist, Spahlinger concentrating for decades on a vaccine for tuberculosis is not an obsessionist—and they are not obsessionists because their minds and nerves were strong enough to bear the burden of the *idee fixe* did not sink into hysteria and neurosis, temporary or permanent, and were untinged by morbid agocentrism.

No Case For Herr Freud's Clinic

The charge of "Obsessional Neurotic" against Buddha becomes strikingly false when we see him passing through the severe tensions of his youtr, the ascetic iatensity of year on single-aimed year, to a most serene manhood, a most calm and cool yet humane and generous maturity, a head of the clearest, a heart of the noblest, a physical body of the healthiest and free alike from self-torture and self-indulgence—an all-round sanity, sublimity, sweetness. Such strong nerves, such an equipoised sensorium, such a tranquility mated with activity such a subdual of all conflicts cannot be a case for Herr Freud's clinic. Let us remember what our author himself writes in one chapter of his book: "It was said of Buddha that his mere presence brought peace to souls in anguish and that those who touched his hands or garments momentarily forgot their pain; evil passions fled at his approach and men whose dull unimaginative lives had been a mode of death arose, as it were, from their living graves when he passed by." Is this the picture of a hypochondriac and a victim to psychopathia?

Nirvana And Vitalism

A Freudian conception of Buddha will satisfy just as little as a Wellsian. Nor will that satisfy which draws him as a man "doped" with Nirvana. Not only is Buddha miles off from neurosis; he also emerges from all accounts as no pale and passive wraith but a store-house of stupendous radiancy. We must not let it slip our memory that he resurrected "living graves". Indeed his was not a violent obstreperous vitality: he was no Attila or Hitler or even an American hustler and go-getter. Strength and activeness of that type are in various and differing measures the mark of the Titan: the God comes with another face and another step, a dynamis no less effective but rooted in a supreme calm, a force of action that is based on an immense and impersonal freedom from the fevers of the limited ego. To leave so profound a stamp on his own age and on thousands of years that followed could not be possible to one who brought merely a negative message, a cessation of all impulses of ordinary life with no grander impulse and more abundant reality to make up for that cessation.

Buddha was a spiritual figure and not just a philosopher or a moralist. A philosophy of life as 'Dukkha' or unhappiness, a morality insisting on a rejection of 'Tanha' or agoistic thirst may sickly earth-existence over with their pale cast of pessimism and ascetic inertia; and in fact earth-existence did get sicklied over when Buddhism survived as a philosophy and a morality, with the true spiritual inwardness gone. When, however, the spiritual light is there, when a beatific reality that transcends all limited and temporary objects pervades the consciousness and gives the tone to one's life, the effect is intensely creative.

Spiritual Creativity

Buddha did not remain in forest seclusion, absorbed in saving his own soul, lost in his own immensity of inner realisation. He was driven by that very immensity out of the limits of personal salvation to embrace the world and uplift it. By his enlightenment a vast monkhood was set aglow and mystics went forth everywhere. Whatever served as a hint, a glimmer, a symbolic suggestion of the Nirvanic bliss was taken hold of and creatively used, dynamically manipulated. Beauty, wisdom, service rushed out like a life-giving river.

A civilisation packed with a splendid abundance of noble vitality took birth and sent its emissaries across the Himalayas and the Indian Ocean. Was that the work of "doped" cowards and weaklings and sluggards? Can we brand as such the enthusiastic spirits who carved massively in stone or who painted the caves of Ajanta after winning incredible victories of excavation in the basalt cliffs? Buddhist art was created by men on whom the spiritual light had laid its hand, even if it had not in all instances gripped them wholly. The colourful enthusiasm and beautiful optimism which Gladstone Solomon saw in the Ajanta frescoes and considered the "ne plus ultra" of art-expression are not, as a psychoanalyst might explain, long-repressed life-instincts exploding into artistic ecstasy by a kind of natural revulsion from the Buddhist negation of the world.

They are the natural outflow of the ecstasy which was the core of Buddha's life—they caught in rainbow-hues and symbolic shapes the richness and the rapture dwelling in true Buddhism, a prismatic representation of the sunlight that lay for ever, according to all testimonies, on Buddha's face, a visionary loosening forth of the unquenchable beatitude that everyone felt in the presence of Buddha's body. He who stirred and illumined "the dull unimaginative" routine of his contemporaries—surely it was he who through the imagination of artist-monks kindled up and animated the caves of Ajanta.

Nirvana is not a barren nullity. Though only one aspect and not the integral truth of the spiritual consciousness, it is still a superb, more-than-human height and by that fact it is far above even the finest in Western vitalism and makes Buddha a more truly evolutive and creative figure than the heroes of sturdy, robust, enterprising "realistic" disposition whom we are often asked to admire.

Modern Misconceptions About Buddha

Best Actress Of 1946

Celia Johnson

By Roger Manvell

Celia Johnson, who has just been declared the best actress of 1946 by New York critics, began her career 20 years ago, learning the art of acting the hard way. In the article below, Roger Manvell traces her rise to fame and describes her role in "Brief Encounter" which won her the coveted award.

Celia Johnson, who was trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art 20 years ago, started her career in the provinces in 1928 in Shaw's "Major Barbara". She went through the hard school of repertory, and has had a long career on the London stage.

She speaks French, and this helped her when she appeared in "L'Occasion", in French, in 1939. A year later she was in New York acting Ophelia in "Hamlet" at the Broadhurst Theatre.

Her career has been one of steady success with outstanding performances in plays as different as "Rebecca", "The Wind and the Rain" and "Pride and Prejudice." All this success, however, meant learning the art of acting the hard way, by constant appearance before the public in a wide variety of plays and parts.

Voice: A Great Asset

Her voice is one of her great assets, as it must be for all important stage artistes. It has softness combined with character, a timbre which establishes sympathy in the listener. It is without any trace of affectation or elocutionary artistry. It has done of the careless diction of the amateur. It is the trained voice in which the training is unapparent.

This quality brought Celia Johnson to the B.B.C. where she has broadcast frequently in plays and poetry readings, most notably in Edward Sackville-West's "The Rescue", which was based on Homer's "Odyssey". In this she undertook the exacting part of Penelope, for which her voice and style were perfect..

This style combines quietness with a certain authority. So far she has appeared in films only three times, but already she is acknowledged as one of the most distinguished of British actresses. These three parts have all been widely different, although all of them have originated from the same author, Noel Coward.

In the first, "In Which We Serve" she played the small part of Mrs. Kinross opposite Coward himself, who played her husband, the British Naval Captain. In the second, "This Happy Breed", she was Mrs. Frank Gibbons, wife of a London clerk in a household where work was hard and affection kept as unexpressed as possible.

Her third film was "Brief Encounter", where she played Laura Jesson, the provincial bourgeois housewife in comfortable circumstances whose conventional married life is lit by a sudden love-affair which she inevitably has to give up.

Intuitive Affection

All these parts could have been played creditably and yet without distinction. They were without glamour, in the film sense of that term. They had two great advantages; they were imaginatively and faultlessly written by Noel Coward. and they were handled by David Lean with the sympathy and discretion of a young and discerning director.

But the appreciation with which Celia Johnson's performances in the two exacting parts of Mrs. Frank Gibbons and Laura Jesson were received, both by the critics and the greater public showed that she had given far more than a straight performance without the usual flaws anticipated from the amateur. She played both parts with a quality of intuitive affection which revealed the imagination and the sympathy of the artist.

Celia Johnson quietly and firmly takes possession of a part. This is how Laura Jesson would do it, she says, and the camera records her. This is how Mrs. Gibbons would react in this situation. The porduction of the film becomes, therefore, a matter of sympathetic understanding between writer, director and actress. The result is complete conviction in the reality of these two very different women.

Mrs. Gibbons is reserved, possessive of her family, relentless when her daughter goes off with a married man, undemonstrative and ironic with her husband, always mistress of her house, worn by housework but not overcome by it, utterly wearied by any attempts at a holiday. Beneath the mask of irony is a real affection for her family and her friends, but it is an affection she does not want to show.

Put to the test in the case of her daughter, she receives her back with simple forgiveness although she cannot understand what drove her to leave the monotony of life with the family in the first place. It would seem that this realistic study of lower bourgeois life in London would make impossible material for a popular film. Yet it was a great success for its essential truth was revealed by a remarkable emotional quality in acting and direction.

The story of "Brief Encounter" depends entirely on emotional conviction, since the film is a study of a psychological situation, not the narrative of an action-plot. Laura Jesson's renunciation of a love affair outside her unromantic marriage must be as convincing as her fundamental need for it. It is at once her loss and her gain.

Everything in "Brief Encounter" depends finally on Celia Johnson's performance. Its delicacy has not been surpassed in any British film. As in "This Happy Breed", she is unquestionably supported by Noel Coward's script and David Lean's direction. They never fail each other throughout. It is a perfect example of the artistic co-operation which is the basis of the film medium.

Between her films Celia Johnson becomes once more Mrs. Peter Fleming, wife of the traveller and author who served during the war in South-East Asia Command. She lives with her seven-year-old son Nicholas on a farm in Oxfordshire, a long, low, red-brick house called Merrimeles. A vegetabe garden keeps the family going and helps the dwindling food supply.

There are dogs and horses to share the peace of the unartificial, happy, domestic life of Celia Fleming. Here then, is the background to Celia Johnson's two distinct studies of the British housewife in "Brief Encounter" and "This Happy Breed".

Mrs. Fleming's values are not falsified by stardom or the artificial temptations of stage and screen. Her experience as a woman informs her skill as an artist.

Becoming A Bar-At-Law?

By Ernest Eytle

Did You Know—

That a budding 'Barrister must eat at least six dinners in hall. This is called 'keeping a term'.

That the slave traders, Drake, Forbisher, and Raleigh, (and Field Marshal Smuts!) have passed through the Middle Temple.

That when the average student leaves the dining hall wearing wig and gown, after being called to the bar, he does not possess the faintest idea of tackling a case before either a magistrate or a judge!

One evening, I strolled through the lovely gardens of Gray's Inn, across the tree-covered lawns of Lincoln's Inn, and down to my own Inn of Court, Middle Temple. All the way, I noticed tiny, winding passages with old-world shops, stationers, and offices on either side In the Inns themselves were the stern, three-storied buildings that are, in general, typical of barristers' chambers.

At the bottom of Middle Temple Lane, I saw a number of students, and, around the corner, there was another group, wearing wig and gown.

But they were not barristers—at least not yet. That evening, as they stood round the fountain, chatting, they were expecting the big moment when they would be called to the Bar. At seven o'clock we entered the dining hall, robed, and made our way to the tables for dinner. For them, it was the end of a long road of study and training; for me, it was the beginning. My first dinner.

The Temples

Most people know that to become a barrister it is usual, and, indeed, necessary, to eat a certain number of dinners. But in addition, of course, there is the much more serious side of studying and sitting for examinations. For the student, it is a most interesting and fascinating experience.

First of all, let me explain the working of the entire organisation. There are four Inns of Court: Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, Middle Temple, and Inner Temple.

The student is free to join any of these. He pays his entrance fee, and becomes a member. This entitles him to use the library, attend lectures, and use the reading rooms. Before the war there were tennis courts attached to my Inn, and also a cricket team. But there is a singular lack of emphasis on sport of any kind. These Inns are, essentially, training grounds for lawyers.

Now I have used the word lawyers for for a particular reason. So many people use it in the general sense, when referring to barristers or solicitors, and it might be just as well to say here that the Inns train students to become barristers, not solicitors. In other words, the profession of solicitor has nothing to do with the Inns of Court.

At the head of each Inn is a governing body, the members of which are called Masters of the Bench. They decide the policy of the Inn, and are, so to speak, the board of directors. Incidentally, I should add that each of the four Inns is independent of the others, although there is, as a general rule, a good deal of agreement with regard to their general activities.

For instance, students of all the Inns attend the same lectures, and the examinations, are likewise held in common. But, on the other hand, each Inn arranges and controls its own internal affairs, such as dining terms, fees, and other items.

Drake Was A Barrister

It would require a lot of time to trace the history of these institutions from their early beginnings, many centuries ago, when legal instruction was given in Latin and French, when Acts of Parliament first came into being, and when the king's writ was first issued.

It is interesting to note, also, how many famous soldiers, sailors, and men of letters have, throughout the centuries, passed through the four Inns of Court. Among the Members of Middle Temple have been Drake, Frobisher, Raleigh, Popham, and Field Marshal Smuts; added to that list are the names of Thomas Moore, Edmund Burke, Thackeray, Dickens, Fielding, and May.

Another famous personality whose name is linked with the Temple is Oliver Goldsmith, who lived on the premises in Brick Court, now demolished by enemy action.

Several members of the Royal Family have been admitted members of the Bar, among them King Edward VII, H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, in 1919, when Prince of Wales, and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth.

So that the Inns have been traditionally linked with great names. It is, therefore, with no little awe that the student at the Bar embarks upon the task of becoming a barrister. And, here, I must say a word or two about the course of study.

There is, at present, a set course of

(Continued on Page 6)

FROM BRINDISI TO BERLIN

The author was taken prisoner in North Africa, during Rommel's June '42 putsch .... He and other Indian prisoners were for a time kept in various camps in Italy and finally taken to Germany and lodged in a camp near Koeningsbrueck near Dresden .... It was here that Netaji came to them and ignited the urge to freedom dormant in all Indian hearts .....

This narrative is, therefore, a well-told prologue to the greater drama of Azad Hind Fouz.

By B. R. Deshpande

Formerly A Member Of Netaji's Free India Centre In Berlin

It was September 1942. We, the Indian prisoners of war captured in Rommel's push of June 1942, had then arrived in Roma-doma P.O.W. camp which was situated near Brindisi in Italy. We were under Italians whom we did not like much and were very glad to learn one fine morning that we were to be despatchd to Germany shortly.

Under Italian sentries we marched to the railway station where a long train was waiting for us. We were again counted and 'loaded' into the train.

Unfortunately I had lost my spectacles after my capture and so lost half of the pleasure of the journey.

Over The Alps

After two days and two nights the train halted at a small station in the Brenner Pass. The Italian sentries told us that the train was being handed over to the German command. German soldiers in their greenish uniforms took charge of every compartment.

It was about 6 o'clock in the morning. The train was passing through the scenic land of Tyrol and I really cursed myself that I had lost my specs. Whatever I saw was so picturesque, the mountains, the babbling brooks, quiet little hamlets in deep valleys!

All of us were a bit glad that we were entering Germany. It was really Austria, but it was then a part of the Greater Germany, 'Grossdeutschland' as they called it! The Indian soldiers looked upon Germany with a mixture of curiosity and respect. Much of this feeling was due to the strategic skill and frontline nobility of the 'Afrika Korps' under Rommel, and in comparison they had developed a contempt for the Italians. They thought Italians to be cowardly, and the lack of sympathy and disorderliness with which they treated P.O.Ws. heightened this feeling of contempt

It was no wonder, therefore, that the prisoners felt a relief at the disappearance of Italians from the train. They had given us no food in the journey and we had to subsist on pieces of bread which we had already saved for a 'rainy day' and scanty tinned foods received from the International Red Cross.

A Warm Welcome?

It must be remembered that Germany was at the height of its military glory at this time. Apart from their military successes, I looked upon Germany as a land with a great culture and even though I was a prisoner of war, I felt I was entering a great nation and my heart was full of vague but great expectations.

We had already known that our leader, Subhas Chandra Bose was there, and that he was organising an army of Indian P.O.Ws. "What German society would be like? What is the secret of their masterly organization on the strength of which they achieved a series of successes in Russia and North Africa? Can we learn anything from them?—Such were the thoughts raging in my mind.

Suddenly the train stopped at a big station. It was Innsbrueck. German sodiers in their green winter uniforms stood in bunches on the platform. The sentry told us "Comrades, get ready, you will get something to eat here."

A Coup With Soup!

Near every compartment halted a very clean trolly, pushed by two German 'sisters' and two others standing by. Their uniform consisted of blue-striped full-sleeved bodice and skirt, and on their arms was the badge 'Deutsche Rote Kreuz' (German Red Cross) with a vermillian cross. On the trolly was a shining pot of steaming soup which was distributed to each prisoner. The clean uniforms, shining utensils, bright faces, it was all resplendent!

I had thought of another possibility, that perhaps Germans would look upon us as enemies, that a German would think 'these are the men who killed our men on the battle-front' and would demonstrate against us or look upon us with the impudence of victors. But the glances that these Red Cross sisters threw at the prisoners were full of affection and sympathy, rather than of hate and contempt and as they distributed soup to more than a thousand prisoners, their faces did not show any trace of boredom or a furrow of annoyance. A noble enthusiasm seemed to overflow from every little movement of theirs.

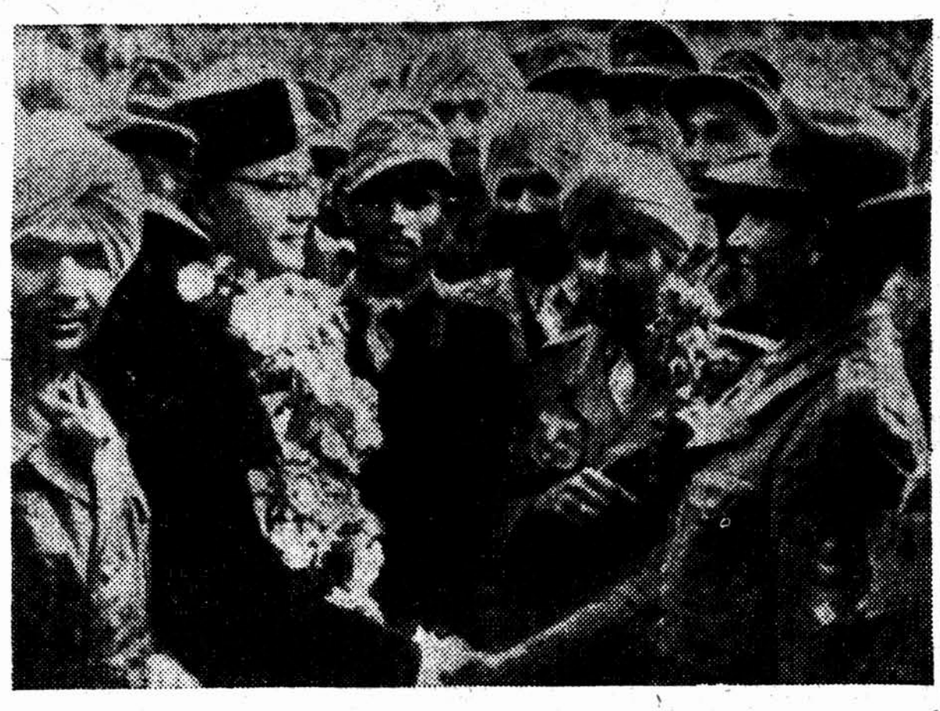
Behind that trolly was another with one-foot-long German loaves! The man in charge asked the sentry the number of men in his compartment and in a moment handed over the requisite number of loaves and cheese. This was German 'black-bread' which tasted very well, the cheese too was good. We distributed the bread and cheese equally amongst us.

We then all began talking about Germany and the Germans. Hot soup and liberal amount of bread brought satisfaction to the hungry prisoners.

A Walk And A Wash

At last, we came to the end of that

(Continued On Page 6)



Netaji Subhas is happy surrounded by the comrades of the I. N. A. whom he imbued with unbounded enthusiasm.

Between Ourselves

Our mail bag has been rather lean during the last week. This has indirectly enabled us to catch up with the voluminous correspondence already received by this Department.

Evidently our readers are watching how we are profiting by the numerous suggestions they have made during the last few weeks and what changes we are introducing. To the more critical of them may we recall the French proverb "plus ca change plus cest la meme chose", which means: "The more it changes, the more it remains the same"!

Here is this week's selection of our Reader's letters:

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Our Art Critic

"I hardly miss a copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly for I find that it always has in every issue something which it is worthwhile to read. In fact, if there is a Standard for Indian Journalism, the "Bombay Chronicle" Weekly has set it. But you do agree, dear Editor, that there is no such thing as perfection and we should always strive to do better. By opening a new Department. "Between Ourselves"—I believe, you are seeking the co-operation of the readers towards this end. If you would permit me, I shall give my little suggestions from time to time and help to raise my favourite magazine to that pride of place which it so well deserves.

I shall, in my first letter, voice an old grouse that I have nursed for long against your page devoted to "Art Notes and Comments". I am a lover of Art and it pains me to find Art dragged down to the level of undignified controversies. With due respects to Mr. Vyas and his depth of knowledge in the sphere of art, I must remind him that it ill becomes an art critic to be biassed or prejudiced or to give vent to personal likes and dislikes. He is, if I am not mistaken, a bit too parochial to play the role of an art critic. Nobody grudges the Bombay School of Art the tribute that it deserves for its success in re-creating Indian Art and Mr. Vyas is quite justified in championing the cause of thisnew school in its endeavours to create something new and great. But why should we cry down or deride other schools of Art? His tirades against the Bengal School of Art cut no ice and his constant endeavour to utilise every opportunity to cry down that School seems to be rather undignified. Mr. Vyas may not be satisfied with just a romantic revival drawing its inspiration from Ajanta and other ancient schools of Art and I fully appreciate his zeal to inspire artists to swim into the unknown, to blaze a new trail and create new firms of Art. But there is no reason why he, as a lover of art, should ignore or deride a "thing of beauty" just because it is created by a particular group of Artists whose minds seek an inspiration other than his own.

I would request Mr. Vyas to drop this controversy and steer clear of his own personal likes and dislikes and emerge a real critic of Art showering praise where it is due and offering criticism when it is helpful. Our new Artists need encouragement and the Indian public has to be roused to a sense of the appreciation of Art. In the issue of January, the twelfth, Mr. Vyas has introduced us to the new Artist—Mr. Pandya. This is what we want. Let him introduce us to new artists—to whatever school they may belong or wherever they may be found. I, for one, would be thankful to him if he gives us a full page devoted to such artists as Amrita Sher Gil or Jamini Roy or Sharada Ukil rather than comments on Rajaji's speeches or the exhibition of Art to be held in London.

P. G. ROY.

Madras.

We are glad Reader Roy has got out his grouse. This will naturally provide an opportunity to our esteemed Art Critic to return to his favourite subject! We fail to see, however, why our correspondent is pained by a little controversy. Controversy is to Art what a quill is to a porcupine. Without controversy, there would be no need of a Critic either! And Reader Roy is, we suspect, a bit of a critic in his own right!

Much ink has flown in the Indian press over the respective merits of the Bengal and Bombay schools and doubtless D. G. Vyas (like his distinguished predecessor, Kanhaiyalal Vakil) has taken a notable part in the Battle of the Brush—if we may call it so. The recognition which the Bombay School has grudgingly earned from its well-trenched and influential rival is a feather in the cap not only of our Artists but also of our Critics.

It is true that India is big enough a country to harbour not merely two but two score Schools of Art—including the Ultra-Futuristic, which paints by the wrong end of the brush! But Art thrives on patronage and it cannot be gainsaid that the Bengal School still enjoys the lion's share of patronage—and publicity—both in India and abroad. The recent selection for the Indian Section of the UNESCO Exhibition and the proposed London Exhibition of Indian—which virtually may amount to Bengal—Art are two cases in point. No wonder then that our Art Critic occasionally feels compelled to take the cudgels on behalf of the Bombay School!

We must strongly repudiate, however, the epithet "undignified" which Reader Roy has applied to the writings of D. G. Vyas. He hits hard but he never hits below the belt. He attacks "snobosseurs"—his copyright coinage—and psuedo-experts as also the bigwigs who pull the strings from behind the scenes.

But he never attacks any Artist personally. He has no animus against any particular Bengali Artist or Critic nor is he blind to the merits of the Bengal School, as our correspondent implies. Above all he never indulges in cheap sensationalism. His contribution is always impersonal and solid, even though the uninitiated occasionally find it hard to digest.

We are not backing our Art Critic merely because he happens to be a member of our staff. In fact he is not! In private life Dr. D. G. Vyas, M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S. (London) is a well-known Eye Surgeon of this city. Curing eye diseases is his profession: but improving our national art vision is his passion!

You may not always agree with him, but you cannot deny his utter disinterestedness his erudition and industry and, above all, his intense love of art. He has no axe to grind but only a scalpel to sharpen. Even while in London for his medical training, he mixed freely with artists and critics, though only his long grey hair now remain as the legacy of his carefree Chelsea days!

We wholeheartedly agree with Reader Roy that rousing the public to a sense of the appreciation of Art and encouraging new Artists are two chief functions of an Art Critic. And it is exactly because Dr. Vyas fills the bill so well, that we reserve a Page for him every fortnight in the Weekly. We do occasionally receive protests against this highbrow bias but to them we only reply: "Not here, O Philistine, are haunts meet for thee!"

And lest any dear reader feels offended by this last homily, may we tell him, in strict confidence, that we too, occasionally skip the Art Page!—Ed.

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Children's Corner

"May I have the privilege to say something about the Children's Corner of your weekly.

It contains merely a letter. My humble opinion is that it should contain some nice articles and short-stories which are fit for children. It is best if they are written by children themselves. Anyhow articles—whether they are written by children or not—are valuable for children."

K. T. VELAYUDHAN.

Tellicherry.

Will Dada please look up into the matter? This is his baby—Ed.

★

Peccavi!

"In your issue of 19th Jan. '47 (Mofussil edition only) there is a most serious lapse. The article 'Research Into Sea Life' has been printed twice over though differently headlined. As a lover of your journal I want you to avoid such repetitions".

TAMBAN NAMBIAR.

Cherukunnu.

Our blunder. Our apologies! The sub. was evidently too sleepy that night to watch the Printer's Devil. Of course no more repetitions of such repetitions!—Ed.

★

All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

FROM BRINDISI TO BERLIN

long journey and we were all told to alight. We were all tired of this incessant travel.

The station where we alighted was Koenigsbrueck (a small town to the south of Dresden) which literally means "King's Bridge." We were asked to march through the town which as I had no spects appeared hazy to me, but the cleanliness, stone-paved roads, attractive shop windows gave an impression that the inhabitants had a superb sense of town planning and aesthetics.

We walked for about five kilometers on a stone-paved broad road and came to an open ground. Where we were asked to squat. That whole day was spent in giving bath by batches to all and disinfecting our clothing and other things. For that day we had no food, I was tired with this long march, but I was pleased that the Germans took such meticulous care of prisoners.

We came back by the same way. It was getting dark, and we were taken to a spacious building.

This Was Not Belsen

This was to be our dwelling place, for some time. It was the 'Altes Lager (the old camp) of Koenigsbruck. This place was meant for German soldiers, but was later used to accommodate Indian prisoners of war. Every room had three berth wooden cots on which were spread straw-stuffed beds, pillows and bed sheets. Everyone was supplied with three blankets, a dish and a spoon.

I was by popular consent the leader of my block and I brought all these things and issued them to the men in my charge. After all that walking of twelve kilometers, on a hungry stomach, from morning till dusk, we were pleased to find such a nice place to live in. The rooms were furnished with a dining table and stools, almirahs, electricity and every four-room block had a big bathroom and running water. For a moment we thought "are we war-prisoners or guests"?

There were no sentries, except at the main gate. We were given boiled potatoes and soup for that evening and I relished this food very much and went to sleep wondering as to what the morrow would bring.

A sharp and shrill whistle with the foreign accented Hindustani words "Utho, Khade ho jao" awakened me the next morning. A German two-striped soldier entered the room and said "Good morning, bring your coffee from the kitchen. Roll call at 7 sharp."

I sent one of my men to bring coffee for all. He lifted the metal jug from the table and in a few minutes brought it back full with dark, steaming coffe. I went to the taps and washed my mouth and all of us sat around the table and sipped our coffee.

This was not real coffee. It was 'ersatzkaffee' or a substitute coffee made from corn. There was no sugar in it nor milk. Everyone in Germany had to be satisfied with the same substitute coffee in war days.

Camp Routine

Another whistle and all of us rushed from our respective blocks to the large open space, and stood in military formation.

Every block's strength was counted and an officer came and checked that all were present. Nahar Singh, whom we had agreed to put up as a draft-commander, then saluted the German officer, who simultaneously saluted him smartly, and after reporting the total strength as correct, the German officer shook hands with him.

Then a short address was given to us about the camp discipline, in which great stress was laid on cleanliness. Our duties consisted of cleaning our rooms in the morning, not to throw dirt here and there but in the dust-bin, and to behave in a friendly manner

Then red-cross parcels (which were received through the Inter-national Red Cross) were distributed to us. In every parcel there was a 2-ounce tea-package, a tin of condensed milk a tin of sugar, dried fruits, a tin of biscuits or atta, a bar of chocolate and a tin of margarine or butter.

After the roll-call there was complete liberty to move about in the premises. There was also a canteen attacked to the camp where beer was sold for 20 pfenning a glass (100 Pfenning mark).

Beer was served by two German girls who ran the canteen. The German officers and soldiers of the camp took their drink in the same canteen. No distinction of any sort was made and the German soldiers were ever anxious to make friends with Indian P.O.Ws., offering them a glass of beer, and trying to learn Hindustani words for German words, and calling them 'Kamerat' (Comrade.)

The Indian soldiers immediately learned to say 'Bitte' Frauline, ein beer' (Please, miss, a glass of beer) and 'Danke' (thank you) and the German girls working there had learned to say 'Meherbani'. for thank you) when money was paid across the counter by an Indian P.O.W.

Mantle Of The Sages

I was on the look out for Germans who could speak English and on the first day I met a German professor (who was formerly in India a professor of Arabic at the Aligarh University) and another German priest. who had been interned at Ahmednagar in the last war. They talked in a friendly manner. I and Dr. B..soon came to joking terms and whether it was due to my philosophic remarks in the conversation or to my sage-like beard and a blanket with which I covered myself to protect myself from the cold (I had not shaved for about four months) he remarked "You look like a philosopher from the East!"

I was requested by the camp officer the next day to help in preparing registration cards of prisoners of war according to international regulations. Every P.O.W. was photographed and his complete information was filled on printed cards sent by the International Red Cross from Geneva to whom a copy was to be sent. A staff of German officers and clerks had come to the camp for this work. This registration was completed in three or four days.

The New Camp

In those days the s.oldiers of the Azad Hind Legion used to come and visit us and take some of us to their free camp called 'Neues Lager' (New Camp). There were already about a thousand Indians (from P.O.Ws.) in the Legion.

Their uniforms were tropical German uniforms, and they used breeches or long pants. On their arms was a tricolour badge with a springing tiger inset. They were being trained in the New Camp.

Germans had chalked out our daily programme as if we were guests! It was put on a notice-board of the camp with its translation in Roman Urdu. It was as follows:—

6-00 Wake-up, 6-15 Bring coffee, 6-30 Start cleaning, 7-00 Fall in for check-up, 9-00 Sick reports 11-45 Mid-day meals. Then rest. 14-30 Educational films or outdoors sports 18-00 Supper, 22-00 Lights off. Quietude

We were often taken out to see the films. On such occasions I was pleased to mark how Germans kept their town clean, how their little houses had invariably flowers and small gardens, how every young man, woman or child had a proud and free bearing and clean and graceful clothes. The films were mostly news reels (Wochenschau) which depicted the bravery of Germans. It was a nice life indeed!

Netaji Zindabad

Soon, news spread from man to man that Netaji was coming shortly to the camp. The next day it was declared that 'the Indian leader 'Excellency Bose' will visit the camp when all are expected to attend at an address.'.

That day in the noon, the. German band regiment, lined up before the 'Casino' (Officers quarters) of the Old Camp and a thousand Azad Hind soldiers paraded. A stately car entered through the gates of the camp and stopped near the Casino. German and Indian soldiers stood to attention. Out came Subhas Chandra Bose with a German General and a Japanese military attache amidst cheers of Azad Hind Zindabad and Netaji Zindabad.

Netaji wore a dark achkan and a cap. He took the chair on the dais amidst cheers. Songs were sung and he was garlanded. Then he stood up amidst deafening cheers and began his address in Hindustani with 'doston' (friends). He took a review of the political and military situation and advised all the P.O.Ws. to join the Azad Hind Legion.

He finished amidst cheers and hundreds rushed willingly to enlist in the Legion. Their list was made and Netaji shook hands with all of them.

I met Netaji personally and he at once recalled certain old memories, for I had spoken under his presidentship in a students' conference at Amraoti in 1930. He then advised me to undergo German military training and gave me an appointment in order to speak at ease in the Casino.

He then told me that he shall soon arrange to call me to Berlin to help in important work. The next day he returned to Berlin and I joined the Legion and took full military training for two months.

In November, 1942 Netaji again came to Koenigsbruck and called me to discuss certain matters. He had arranged with the German Foreign Office that I should be treated as a free citizen in Berlin and two days after that I was on my way to Berlin with a German official.

Netaji arriving at the Azad Hind Secretariat in Berlin. Second from right is Mr. Kurshed B. Mama, whose experiences in wartime Germany are appearing in serial form, in the daily "Chronicle".

(Continued from Page 5)

BECOMING A BAR—AT—LAW?

(Continued From Page 4)

study, divided into two parts, namely 'part one' and the 'finals.' The student is required to satisfy examiners in four subjects to complete part one, and in about a dozen for the finals. He may, however, do each subject of part one separately, or, if he so desires, sit for all at once. The beginner finds it more convenient to do one first, then, perhaps, two the next time, and the fourth later on. It is purely a matter of ability and taste.

These four subjects are Roman law, the constitutional law of Britain, the laws of contract and tort, and the law of real property. You will always hear students debating as to what is the use of having to do Roman law, just as many schoolboys get indignant about having to plod through Latin.

But the answer in both cases is the same: they have their uses. Besides which, Roman law is as good an introduction to the study of law as the beginner can find anywhere.

War Experiences

However, having attended lectures or read privately, you take your examinations. I remember how many of us used to go up to one of the London newspaper offices at about half-past twelve at night, and wait for the first edition to get results of our examinations. I can also recall an occasion during the airraids when our examinations were interrupted by the siren We all took cover, and were allowed extra time afterwars.

Then, there was the morning on which two friends and myself arrived at the Temple, to find the library completely wrecked by a landmine, just a fortnight before examinations. We were immediately roped-in to assist in sorting books and manuscripts out of the dust and broken glass. It must have been fate that rewarded us with success in the finals.

In normal times, the call-to-the-Bar ceremony is a grand affair. As I said earlier, you wear your wig and gown for the first time, and, after dinner, the successful finalists proceed to the benchers' table to be congratulated and admitted.

Since the autumn of 1939, however, dining in the hall has been abolished, and, as most of the Inns have suffered badly from air attacks, the ceremony is now an austerity affair. The food situation has further restricted the holding of dinners.

A student must eat at least six dinners in hall. This is called 'keeping a term.' But for students who are attached to universities, the number of dinners required to be consumed is three. So, if you are taking a law degree at, say, Oxford or Cambridge, you find Bar dinners a grand excuse for spending a week-end in London.

Summum Bonnum

Now what happens after all that? Most colonial students return to their countries after qualifying at the Bar, to practise at home. Some colonies, like the Gold Coast, require students, after passing out, to read in chambers at the English Bar before being admitted to the Bar in their own country.

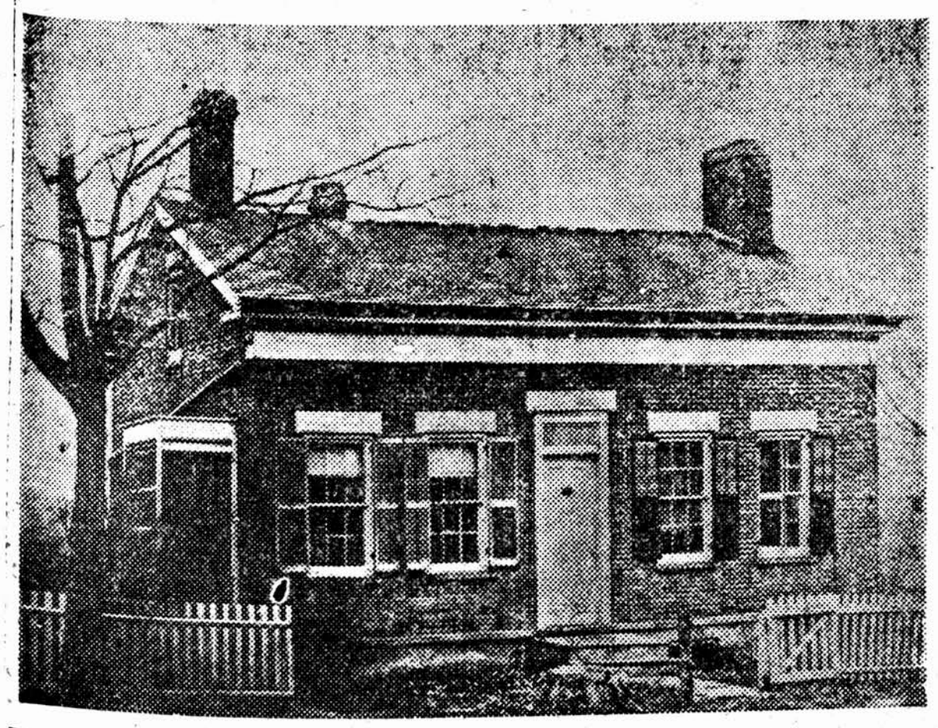
This means that, if you are lucky, you will be taken in as a pupil barrister, under the guidance of an older and experienced counsel. I say lucky, because so many barristers' chambers have been destroyed in air-raids that there literally is not room for all the barristers at present practising in London.

There are, on the average, at least six barristers sharing one set of chambers. However, if and when the newly-qualified barrister gets into chambers, it is here that he first becomes acquainted with the rules and customs of practice. As you may readily imagine, this experience is of great value, as it brings him into touch, for the first time, with the human, as distinct from the theoretical side of a barrister's trainings. Here he meets clients for the first time; he sees, often for the first time, what a brief looks like and contains.

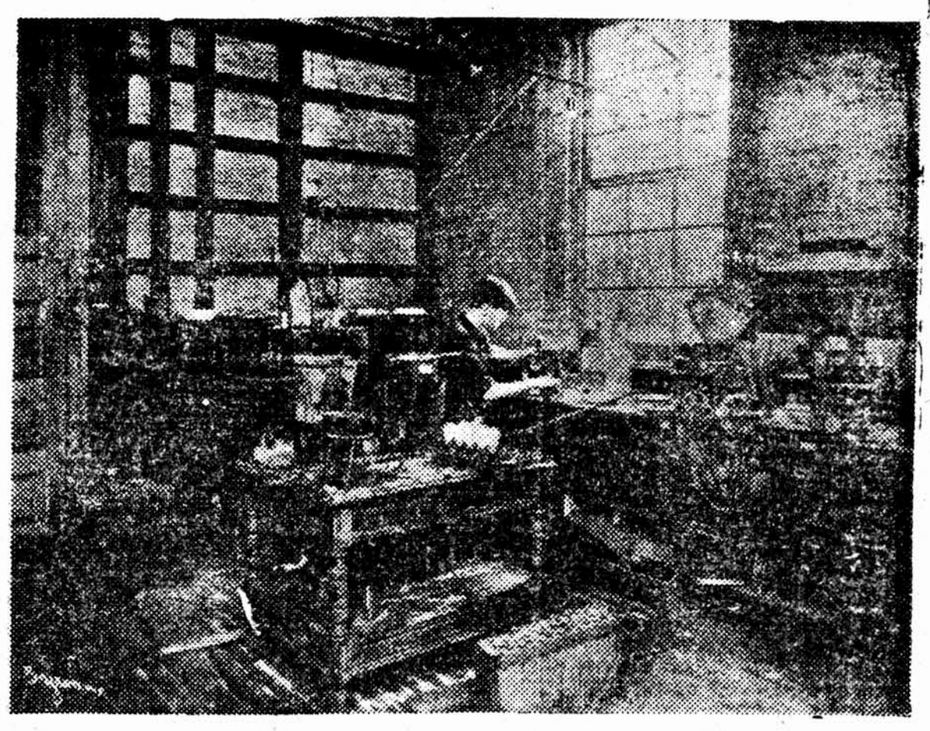
He learns how instructions from solicitors are dealt with—that is, how to draft a pleading, a defence, a petition for divorce, an affidavit, and a host of other material about which no instruction is given to the average student of law during his examination courses.

It is no over-statement to say that when the average student leaves the dining hall, wearing his wig and gown after being called to the Bar, he does not possess the faintest idea of tackling a case, before either a magistrate or a judge.

So that in the legal profession, more so, perhaps, than in any other, a man having qualified is then only in a position to appreciate his responsibility and nothing more. In other words, having become a barrister, he is, at first, merely in a position to learn what it takes to become a barrister.—(B.B.C.—Broadcast).



The house in Milan, in the midwest state of Ohio, where Thomas Alva Edison, seventh child of a small businessman, was born on February 11, 1847.



An early view of the galvanizing room at Edison's New Jersey laboratories. Electric-light bulbs are being tested on a dry-cell battery.

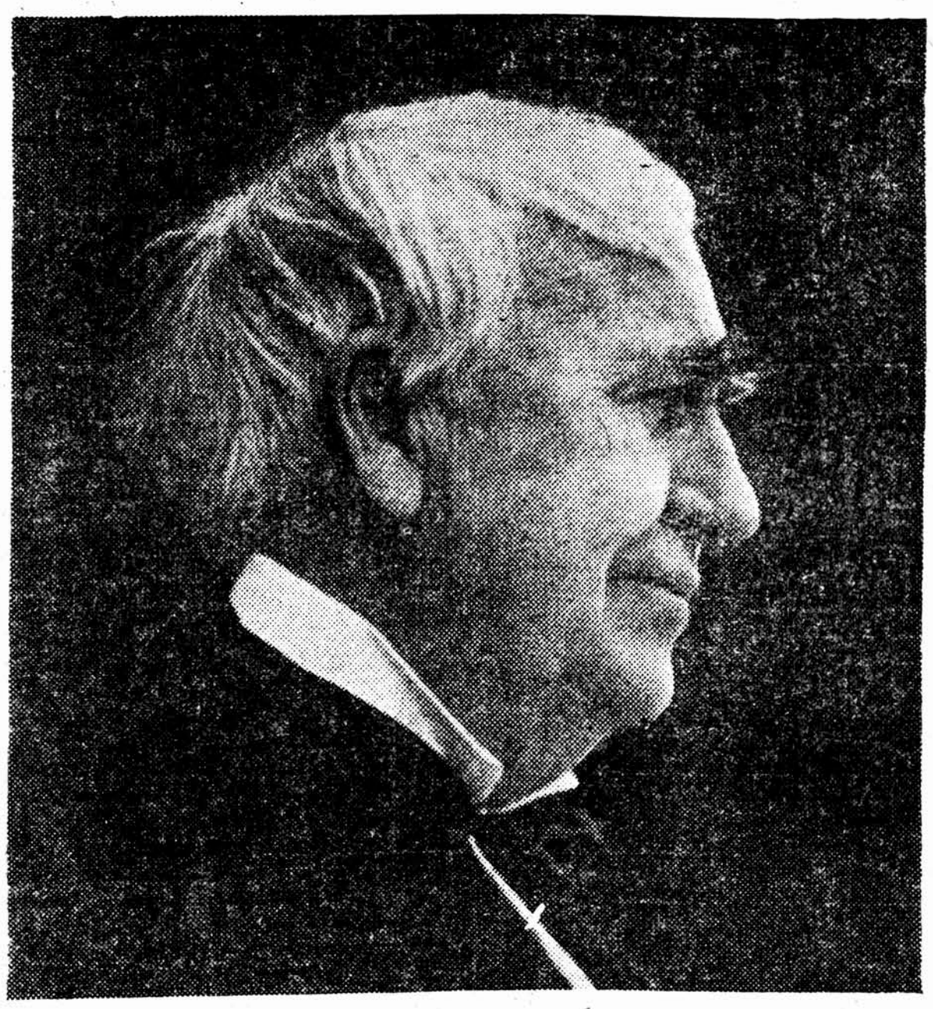
'His Genius Endowed All Mankind'

The people of the United States will observe the 100th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Alva Edison, America's foremost inventor, on February 11, 1947. On that occasion they will pay homage to a man who, perhaps as much as any other person in the world, made the dream of the modern mechanical age a reality.

During his 84 years, Edison witnessed the growth of the United States from a struggling infant to a man among the family of nations. The productivity of his genius helped to raise the American standard of living to its present high status. Everywhere, whether in the city or in a small hamlet, on great ocean liners, in swift-moving trains, in streaking airships or in underseas craft the electric lamp gleams in tireless continuity where and when man wills it. Phonographs, motion pictures, telephony, telegraphy the radio and an infinite host of related 20h-cenury comforts, conveniences and necessities pay tribute in whole or in part to Edison's tireless ingenuity which gave leisure as well as work to his fellowmen.

Conservative statisticians have estimated that Edison's inventions gave rise to industries that now have a capital valuation in excess of 20,000 million dollars and employ more than 4 million people. If the estimates were broadened to include industries not directly descended from Edison's inventions but which would have been impossible without his preceding contributions to knowledge and progress, the figures would reach almost astronomical proportions.

Thomas Alva Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, February 11, 1847, of Dutch ancestry on his father's side and Scottish on his mother's. Although his formal education was limited to three months in a public school at Port Huron, Michngan, Edison showed an insatiable thirst for knowledge and a passion for work unusual in young people. At the age of 12 he sold newspapers on trains between Port Huron and Detroit, Michigan and improvised a laboratory in the baggage car for his chemical studies. At 15 he became an itinerant telegraph operator, but continued studying chemistry and worked on inventions in his spare time. His first products were labour-saving devices for his own work.



Thomas Alva Edison

A Centennial Tribute To The Greatest Inventor Of Modern Times

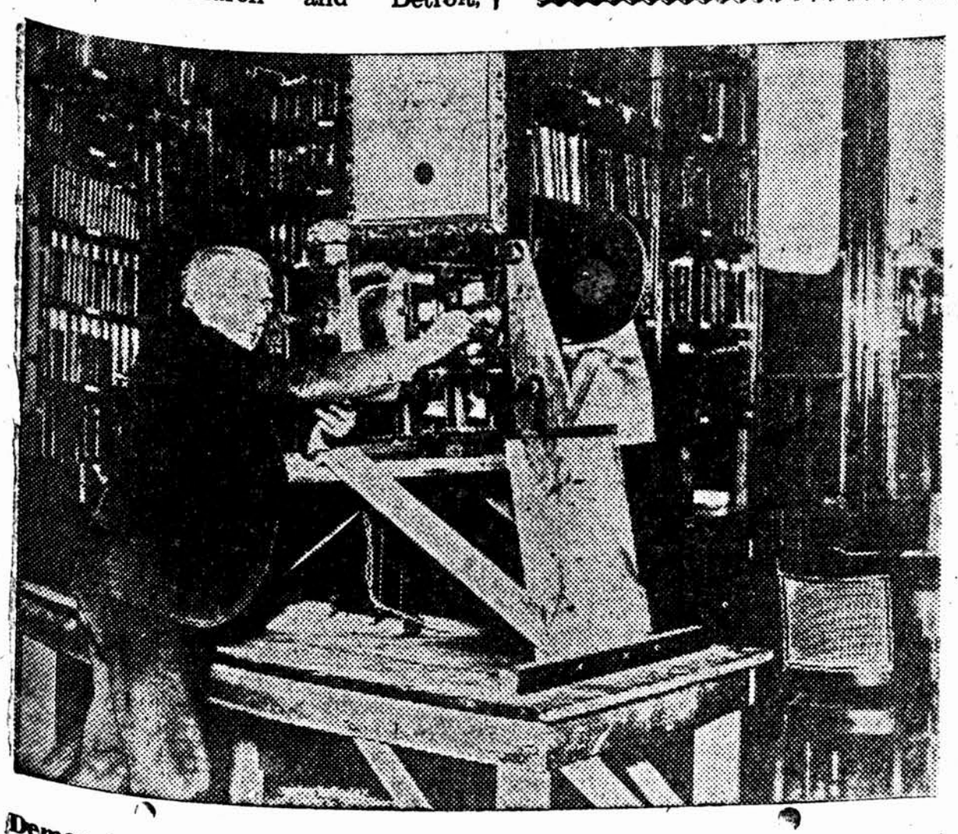
His First Patent

In 1868 he took out his first patent for an electrical vote recorder for use in legislative bodies. He devised an improved stock ticker and the following year, after repairing a broken-down ticker in New York City, started a ticker service, putting up private telegraph lines between banking and brokerage establishments.

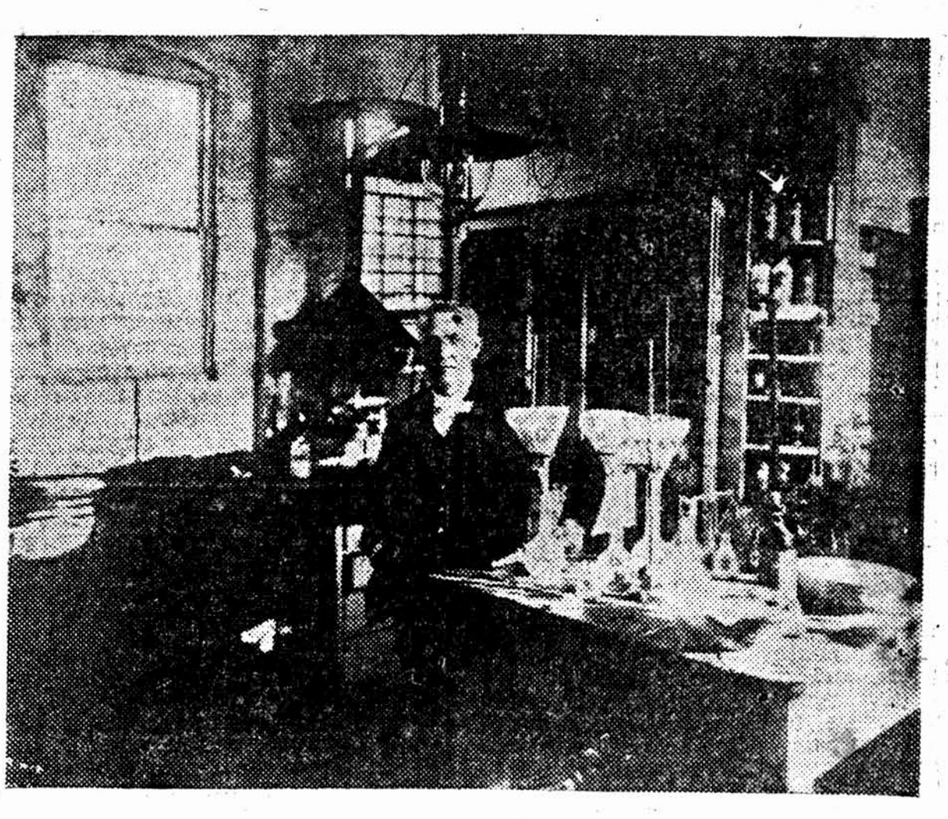
In October 1868 he opened his own laboratory at Newark, New Jersey, with a group of technicians many of whom later became famous in their own right. Among the 45 inventions developed during the next few years were the electric pen which later was developed into a mimeograph and a carbon transmitter which made possible the commercial use of the telephone. He devised improvements in the typewriter and in the field of telegraphy, including systems for sending multiple messages simultaneously over the same set of wires.

Edison noticed that his automatic telegraph, which employed the use of a perforated piece of paper on a turntable, created a musical humming when it was revolved so swiftly that the dots and dashes blended together. This caused him to investigate the possibility of impounding sound for later reproduction at will and on August 12, 1877, the phonograph was born. The original model was a cylinder covered with tinfoil and turned with a hand crank. In 1887, a motor-driven machine with a sylindrical wax record was developed. Later Edison devised a disk record for music, using the cylindrical record for the Ediphone which is used for office dictation. The phonograph has become

(Continued On Page 18)



Demonstrating an early model of his Vitascope in his library at West Orange, New Jersey. The inventor's first motion picture, shown on October 6, 1889, was accompanied by synchronized sound from a phonograph record. Edison applied for a patent on his motion picture camera on July 31, 1891.



Edison in his chemistry laboratory at West Orange New Jersey. During the first World War Edison developed a method for producing synthetic carbolic acid and established plants for the manufacture of coal-tar derivatives.

City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY. Feb. 8.

The local Cotton market opened steady to-day but in the absence of any important buying ruled quiet. The movement of the crop is increasing and unless the Government adopts measures to stimulate the statistical position is likely to weaken. There is acute shortage of cloth in this country and we have abundant supply of raw cotton. However our mills are not increasing production owing to shortage of coal and other difficulties. Something must be done immediately to avoid a deadlock in the cotton trade.

March delivery opened to-day at Rs. 441/8 and there was utter absence of any important buying and the market sagged at Rs 440/12 on scattered selling. There is not much risk in buying cotton on any further decline but our trading methods are so defective that no investor can step in.

There was further selling and March declined at Rs. 439/8. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. March	.....	439 12	0
I.C.C. May	.....	448 10	0
I.C.C. July	.....	458 14	0
I.C.C. September	.....	466 2	0

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK. Feb. 7.

March	32.90+39
March Highest	32.90+39
March Lowest	32.50—01
May	31.94+36
July	30.05+45
October	27.32+37
December	26.54+27
January	26.29+27
Middling Spot	33.59+43

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK Feb. 7.

March	32.77+15
May	31.89+28
July	29.95+35
October	27.28+39
December	26.56+35
Middling Spot	32.75+30

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay. Feb. 7.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
March	440-3/8	438	440-3/8
May	449-3/8	446-1/2	449-3/8
July	459-1/2	457	459-1/2
Sept.	466-3/4	464-1/2	466-3/4
Karachi 4F March	47/14/0	47/6/9	47/9/3

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton March Contract is 1588 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY Feb. 8.

Tata Ordinary 471 Tata Deferred 2600 Indian Iron 42 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 33-2 Bombay Dyeing 2795 Central India 388-2 Century 1105 Gokak 350 Kohinoor 866-4 Simplex 410 Andhra Valley 1640 Tata Hydro 185 Tata Power 1720 Associated Cement 213 Belapur 290 Bombay Burma (Old) 590

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO. Feb. 7.

March	2.18-3/4 to 2.19-1/4
May	2.04-7/8 to 2.05
July	1.88 to 1.88-1/8

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 8.

There was no business in groundnuts while linseed was quietly steady with mixed trading. Castorseeds May delivery opened to-day at Rs. 119/2 and declined at Rs. 118/2 on general selling and later steadied at Rs. 118/8. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh Ready	Unquoted		
Coromandal	Unquoted		
Bold	Unquoted		
LINSEEDS:—			
Ready	27	0	0
February March	25	8	0
April May	25	8	0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Navlakhi Ready	26	0	0
Feb. March Navlakhi	25	4	0
Goa Ready	26	0	0
Bombay Ready	26	0	0
May Delivery	118	8	0
GROUNDNUTS OIL:—			
Bombay Mills	12	14	0
Linseed Oil	21	0	0
Castorseed Oil	17	12	0

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

Prices rallied under the leadership of near months influenced by mill support and covering stimulated by continued stress on bullish statistical and textile features together with export demand. The scarcity of contracts intensified the upswing. The market was further stimulated by outside market, particularly the firm trend of the Stock Exchange. A trading feature was the switching of interest from near months to distant positions. The market closed firm.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A new DISPOSALS Feature

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. The following used vehicles and motor cycles, located at Vehicles Depot, Cheoki, (Allahabad):—

Load-Carrying Trucks: Nine 8 cwt.—4x4 and 4x2. Nine 15 cwt.—4x2. Thirty seven 1½ ton—4x4 and 4x2. Twenty five 2½ ton—6x6 and 6x2. One hundred and thirty six 3 ton—4x2 Chevrolet. Three hundred and twenty eight 3 ton—4x2. Twenty three 3 ton—6x6, 6x4 and 4x4. Six 4 ton—4x4. One 5 ton—6x4.

Specialist Vehicles: Two 15 cwt. and twenty eight 1½ ton Water Tankers. One 15 cwt. Wireless Truck. Nine 3 ton Workshop Lorries. Six 3 ton Breakdown Lorries. Seven Ambulances—4x4 and 4x2. Twenty Tractors—4x4 and 4x2.

Motor Cycles: Eighty six—1½, 3½, 5 and 7 H. P.

ALL FOR SALE IN ONE LOT ONLY.

Reserve price Rs. 13,00,000/-.

2. 9 cases of unused Oxy-Acetylene welding and cutting outfits (Smith's No. 10). 12 outfits in each case, each outfit complete with welding torch, tips and lighter, cutting assembly, oxygen regulator, two 25 ft. hoses with connections, goggles, wrench, etc. Located at DGSR Stores (Messrs. Balmer Lawrie, Co.) Bombay. *Reserve price per one case of 12 outfits Rs. 4,200/-.* Bids for cases only.

3. 4 unused 'Blackstone' Diesel Engines, 78 H.P., 600 R.P.M., type E.P.V. 2. *Reserve price per one engine Rs. 15,000/-.* Bids for one or more.

4. One unused 'Crossley' Diesel Engine, 84 H.P., 1000 R. P. M. type B. W. B. 3. *Reserve price Rs. 15,000/-.*

5. 4 unused 'Maclaren' Diesel Engines, 100 H.P., 1000 R.P.M. type M.R. 6. *Reserve price per one engine Rs. 15,000/-.* Bids for one or more.

6. One unused 'Ruston Hornsby' H. R. Single Cylinder Oil Engine, 29 H.P., speed 310 R.P.M., complete with 29 hour fuel tank and accessories. *Reserve price Rs. 6,000/-*

Items 3, 4, 5 and 6 are located at Engineer Stores Depot, Mayo Road, Lahore.

7. 200 used steel godown doors (22G corrugated galvanised iron sheets on angle iron frames), each about 7 cwt., 12 ft. 6 in. high and 5 ft. 6 in wide. Located at Engineer Stores Depot, Kandivlee. *Reserve price per one door Rs. 90/-.* Bids for any quantity.

8. Approximately 130,000 soft wall boards, 8 ft. x 4ft. x ½ in., suitable for partitioning. Located at Engineer Stores Depot, Panagarh. *Reserve price per one board Rs. 8/-.* Bids for any quantity.

AC 234

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by February 23rd, 1947 will be accepted. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by March 3rd, 1947. Public opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on February 24th, 1947. Stores must be removed by March 18th, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is".

Sealed tenders in double covers, superscribed "WS10", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. Permits to view from Regional Commissioners, Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Cawnpore.

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 8.

The Bullion market was very steady to-day with further professional support and short covering as pointed out before the market remains manipulated.

Fagan delivery silver opened to-day at Rs. 151/14 and improved at Rs. 152/1. At this level there was moderate realising and the market declined at Rs. 151/4 but again rallied at Rs. 151/8 on scattered buying. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 159, gold market opened at Rs. 105/2 for Fagan delivery and improved at Rs. 105/6 but steadied at Rs. 105/3. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 108/2.

Later on there was renewed buying which hardened Fagan silver at Rs. 152/6 and Fagan gold was firm at Rs. 105/14.

The market finally closed as under:

		Rs.	as.	p.
Ready	Gold	108	4	0
Fagan	Delivery	105	8	0
Ready	Silver	159	0	0
Fagan	Delivery	151	8	0

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

U. S. Price of foreign silver 70-3/4 cents

HAPUR MARKET.

HAPUR, Feb. 7.

Wheat 15/8; Gram 13/4; Barley 10; Peas 13; Maize Desi 9/3; Imported 6; Bajra 9/11; Old 8; Juwar 8/7; Arhar 13; Urad 17/12; Moong 15/4; Stocks Barley 325; Bajrar 37; Peas 8; Wheat 5; Gram 4; Arhar 1; Other Cereals 4; Khatties Gur 12/14; Shakkar 14/12; Arrivals 1,500 Mds. Oats 12/4; Methi 12/8; Cottonseed 15/12; Groundnut 16; Oils Mustard Seed 56; Groundnut 52; Linseed 53; Bardana Ready Md. 87; DW 95; Chet 85/10; Asar 85; Declined on bears selling. Guwar Baisakh Opened 9/3/6; Lowest 9/2; Later 9/2/1; Quiet. Maha 7/13/9; Silver Opened 130/8, Highest 131/5; Lowest 129/13; Later 131/5; Gold Opened 91/12; Later 92/4. Bullion extremely steady.

LONDON WHEAT

London, Feb. 7.

Australian Wheat (Bulk) 90/3

Feb/March quoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 7.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	98-5/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	115-13/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	108-11/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	122-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p c	122-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A and, China	12-3/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	90-1/2
National Bank of India	38-1/2

PAYMENTS OF INTEREST ON PROMISSORY NOTES

Government Promissory Notes of the following loans, interest on which falls due for payment during march 1947, will be accepted by the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, for payment of interest from the 15th February 1947.

Central Government Loans—3% Loan 1951-54, 4% Loan 1960-70, 4-1|2% Loan 1955-60, 2-3|4% Loan 1976 and 3% Conversion Loan 1946.

Provincial Government Loans: 3% Loan 1955 and 3% Loan 1956.

Holders of the above loans are advised to lodge their holdings well in advance of the due dates to facilitate delivery of their securities and interest warrants on the due date.

In this connection it may be noted that in view of the heavy work involved, the period for delivering securities tendered for payment of interest on the above loans may be extended to four clear working days.

LONDON BULLION

London, Feb. 7.

Silver Spot	pence 44
Forward	pence 44
Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3

Tory Trap For Attlee Govt.?

England Faces National Disaster

Coal Crisis Threatens End Of Socialism In Britain

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON Feb. 8

Wild attacks by Tory press on Labour Government destroyed all chances of the formation of a coalition if ever they existed. Fairminded people recognise that the present fuel crisis is largely due to weather and steps taken by the Government are essential. Electricity cuts, though unprecedented, leave essential services unaffected. Hospitals, transport, telephone, sewage and food processes are fully maintained. Newspapers are also unaffected.

Will Govt. Walk Into Tory Trap?

Afternoon cinema shows have been cut but night shows have not been interfered with. besides the emergency is unlikely to go beyond one week. Yet desperate attempts are being made to arouse the popular fury. The 'Daily Express' which publishes 'fuel debate' under the heading, "Black Friday" tells its readers that what the Germans failed to do during the war, the Labour Government have done, admitting that the country was passing through a crisis less serious than the war. Everything is being done to weaken the morale of the people by "scarse journalism." The main idea is to confound the Labour Government into walking in theTory trap of coalition.

No Repetition Of 1931

History is known to repeat itself, but history of 1931 will not be repeated. If Attlee loses the working majority he may appeal to the country even then. As "Statesman and Nation" says 'there is no reason to think that Attlee will seek the assistance of Churchill in defeating his own socialist supporters

LABOUR GOVERNMENT MAY FALL

United Press of America adds that Attorney-General Sir Hartley Shaw-Cross predicted the Labour Government would fall if it failed to cope quickly and effectively with the coal shortage which is paralyzing the nation's industry. Himself a leader of the British Socialist movement, Shawcross said the crisis threatened to put an end to British Socialism "in our time."

Britain s worst industrial crisis since the 1926 general strike came to a head when the Government decided to cut off electricity from the country's main industries beginning Monday.

DISASTER FACING COUNTRY

Shaw-cross said the situation confronting Britain now was just as serious as in 1939 and 1940 when Nazi legions drew up to the channel coast across from Britain. He said the crisis was more important than its bearing on the fate of the Labour Government as the "whole prosperity and future of the country is at stake and everything depends entirely on the individual. We have got to work in offices with our overcoats on."

Fuel Minister Shinwell told the Press that public failure to co-operate in the use of electric power would mean complete disaster for the country within ten days. He said the electricity cut affects over one-half of England and the bulk of the major industries.

SHINWELL NOT TO RESIGN

Reuter adds:—

Answering a barrage of questions on his announcement in Parliament yesterday that all electricity supplies to industrial users will be stopped as from Monday and current to domestic users in the mornings and afternoons, Mr. Shinwell said he had no intention of resigning.

"I hope the emergency will only last for three or four days", he said. "It may be a week...

"If domestic and industrial consumers decline to co-operate in this emergency we will find ourselves in the next ten days in a condition of complete disaster. We should not have any fuel for electricity at all."

BLIZZARD DOES IT!

"If we had not struck these Blizzards — the worst in 50 years — we should have had sufficient coal", Mr. Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power declared. "We must build up an additional week's stock for public utility undertakings. It will ensure a position of safety and then we can go ahead".

The coal position has been largely disrupted, he said in some cases because colliery machinery froze and in others because there was no way to forward the coal. Absenteeism in places was upto 50 per cent, because the men could not get to the mines.

"I hope the emergency will only last for three or four days. It may well be a week. It depends on the weather and how coal is flowing."

BRITAIN WITHOUT LIGHT

A grim picture of Britain electric light, heat or power for most of the daytime emerged, as Mr. Shinwell detailed measures following from his brief announcement yesterday that all electric supplies will be stopped to industry from Monday and to domestic consumers during the mornings and afternoons. His Ministry, he said. will be open day and night to answer queries particularly from those wondering if they come under the heading "Essential Industries", to whom supplies will be maintained. Listing these industries, he added laundries to those announced last night, but said he would have to consider the position of doctors. No special supplies would be given to dentists Mr. Shinwell said

COLD WAVE SWEEPS EUROPE

LONDON Feb. 8, (APA): One of Europe's worst cold waves in a decade or more slowed the wheels of industry today, took a mounting toll of life and threatened food crisis in villages and metropolitan areas cut off from supplies by a deepening blanket of snow.

There was no immediate prospect of relief from nearly a month of bitter weather, the worst Britain has experienced for more than half a century

Throughout Italy, rivers overflowed their banks, fed by torrential rains and melting snow.

Moscow mobilised hundreds of workers and machines to clear the city's thoroughfares of snow. Despite the extreme cold, the Russian capital had no power cuts as those disrupting British industry.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (March)

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.

Previous Closing	32.90
Today's Opening	32.99
Difference	+9
Today's Closing	33.15
Difference	+25

Split In Bengal League

Suhrawardy-Fazlul Huq Rivalry Leads To President's Resignation

CALCUTTA Feb. 8, (A.P.I.): With the object of avoiding a schism within the Bengal Muslim League over a new presidential election, the Bengal Muslim League Parliamentary Party today unanimously passed a resolution appealing to the provincial Muslim League Council, when it meets tomorrow, to request Maulana Mohammed Akramkhan to withdraw his resignation as President of the Provincial League.

The resignation had led to an election controversy resulting in an anti-Suhrawardy demonstration outside the Assembly Chamber on Thursday followed by a counter-demonstration against Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq the following day.

The Parliamentary Party requested the Council not to take up tomorrow any controversial matter at this critical juncture in the history of the Muslims when solidarity is absolutely necessary for our national existence and the attainment of our ideals". About 125 members of the party attended the meeting.

S.C. FEDERATION'S DEMANDS ON MAHASABHA

NEW DELHI Feb. 8, (API): The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha which met here today under the presidentship of Mr L. B. Bhopatkar, considered Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's letter embodying the political demands of the Scheduled Castes Federation and appointed a Committee to contact the Federation and Scheduled Caste leaders to examine them in all their bearings. The Committee consists of the President, Dr. B. S. Moonje and Mr. Asutosh Lahiri, General Secretary, and will report to the Working Committee before the end of March.

DEMAND OF SECURITY FROM MAHARATTA

The Working Committee recorded its "strong protest" against the Bombay Government's demand for a security of Rs 6.000 from the "Maharatta of Poona". The Committee advises the Maharashtra Provincial Hindu Mahasabha to take such action against this order of the Government as it deems fit for the protection of the freedom of the press and freedom of expression of opinion."

The Committee will meet again tomorrow and is expected to conclude on Monday.

No Incident In City For 24 Hours

BOMBAY, Feb. 8, (API): "There has been no incident in the city during the 24 hours ended about midnight on Saturday" says a communique issued by the Director of Publicity late tonight.

COLLECTION OF FINES WITHIN 2 DAYS

Another Press Note says:—

"The punitive fines that are now being imposed on the residents of certain localities in Bombay will be actually collected within three days of the issue of the orders. The police officers concerned have been expressly instructed by the Commissioner of Police to cut out all unnecessary correspondence and to concentrate on the expeditious collection of the fines"

90 ARRESTED IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Feb. 8, (API): Ninety Muslims were arrested in Lahore today the 16th day of the Muslim League civil disobedience movement" —near the Punjab Assembly Chamber on the charge of taking out a procession in defiance of the Punjab Safety Ordinance.

The arrested persons who refused to enter the police vans were marched off to the civil lines police station.

STABBINGS IN AGRA

AGRA, Feb. 8, (API): One stabbing case was reported here late last night Curfew was imposed from eight p.m. yesterday to six a.m. today. Yesterday afternoon the Bazars were closed, and some arrests were also made

STOP PRESS

4 TEMPLES THROWN OPEN TO HARIJANS

JUBBULPORE. Feb. 8 (API): As a result of the efforts of the Harijan Sewak Sangh four prominent temples at Katni have been thrown open to Harijans.

520 LEAGUERS IN JAILS

Punjab Govt. Orders Pre Censorship Of News

LAHORE, Feb. 8 (A.P.A.): The Punjab Government announced today that action is being taken against 520 persons in connection with the Muslim League civil disobedience campaign against the Public Safety Ordinance forbidding processions and meetings.

The announcement listed 17 persons as convicted, 100 awaiting trial and 403 detained in jails all over the Province.

The announcement said that 14 persons convicted yesterday of violating the Public Safety Ordinance have been sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 500 each.

One hundred and eighty persons were arrested in Lahore yesterday, Government reports said, while protest processions still are being taken out by the Leaguers.

Meanwhile, the Punjab Government has announced a modification of the Ordinance forbidding publication in the province of any but official news concerning the agitation. The latest ruling requires that all stories about agitation must be precensored by Government officials.

LATHI CHARGE IN FEROZEPUR

A number of persons received injuries as a result of a lathi charge made by the police to disperse a Muslim League procession at Ferozepur yesterday, according to a bulletin issued by the Punjab Muslim League headquaraters.

The bulletin also reports that in Gujrat a Muslim League procession marched towards the Gujrat jail where some of the provincial leaders are confined and dispersed after staging a demonstration outside the jail. The police did not interferere.

Leaguers Out To Perpetuate Br. Raj

Congress Has Brought Freedom's Goal Nearer, Says Aruna

KARACHI, Feb. 8, (A. P. I.): "My work lies here and not in Washington", said Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali, before leaving Karachi by air to return to New Delhi today. Addressing a largely attended public meeting this morning in Karachi she said the British plan was no end in itself, and freedom-loving people should place more faith in their struggle to attain independence. "The door to freedom is locked, and has to be pushed open" she said

Mrs. Asaf Ali criticised the policy of the Muslim League and said their Karachi resolution was an attempt to perpetuate British Rule in India. While Mr. Jinnah always looked to the British Government for help, the Congress had brought the goal of freedom nearer by its struggle.

PRELUDE TO MARTIAL LAW IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, Feb. 8, (U. P. A.): British troops split Jerusalem into five "security zones" today in a swift application of the first restrictions expected to be a prelude to martial law and an all-out drive to catch Jewish extremists, radioes Eliav Simon, United Press of America staff correspondent.

Jewish Agency officials expected martial law or its equivalent within a week.

Australia Donates Rs. 12,847 For Charity Out Of Profits Of Cricket Matches

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8, (A.P.I.): A donation of Rs. 12,847 out of the profits of cricket matches played by the Australian Services Cricket Team which visited India in 1945, has been received from the High Commissioner for Australia in India. for distribution among charitable organisations in Bengal. The Commissioner has requested, says a Press Note issued from Government House, Calcutta today that the sum should be distributed amongst the following organisations as under:

BRITAIN OUT TO APPEASE LEAGUE?

MAY NOT ASK LEAGUERS TO QUIT GOVT.?

No Statement On India At Present: New Plan Envisaged?

LONDON, Feb. 8 (U.P.A.): The British Government must "sooner or later, although not immediately, put forward a new plan for India," a highly authoritative source told the United Press of America today.

The division between the Congress Party and the Muslim League now runs so deep that the "coalition administration populated by the British Government has faded into a dream and new proposals must be planned must be planned at an early stage unless India is to dissolve into a state of continuous riots and ultimate civil war," the authority said.

The resolutions adopted by the Muslim League and Princes not to enter the Constituent Assembly unless the Congress conceded their demands left the Assembly "to all intents and purposes a continuous session of the Congress Party and it is impossible for the Brtish Government to accept the proposition that a constitution for India could be formulated by one section of the community." the source said.

In the meantime, officials of the India Office said there is no indication the British Government would make a statement on India during the coming week. The officials indicated the British Cabinet is too preoccuped with the crisis in the domestic food, fuel and manpower positions which are admitted to be calamitous.

British Government quarters, likewise, said THERE IS NO INTIMATION TODAY THAT THE CABINET INTENDED MAKING A STATEMENT ON INDIA IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE, but conceded that "some new form of approach to the problem might prove necessary."

Pandit Nehru's letter to Viceroy Lord Wavell which has been referred to the British Cabinet, in effsct, asked the British Government to undertake the task of getting the Muslim League out of the Interim Government.

Highly authoritative quarters described this task as 'dubious and delicate", as in view of foreign policy difficulties elsewhere, partcularly in the Middle East, the British Government could not be unmindful of the fact that the Muslim League had supporters in the larger Muslim world outside India.

League Will Reconsider Decision, Says J.J. Singh

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8 (A.P.I.): The belief that "within the next few days the British Government will issue a statement announcing that they regard the A.I.C.C.'s resolution of January 6 as acceptance of the White Paper of May 16 including its interpretation" was expressed here, today, by Mr. J. J. Singh, President of the India League in America.

Mr. Singh who arrived in Calcutta today, by air from Nagpur added: "I also believe that AFTER THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT STATEMENT HAS BEEN ISSUED THE MUSLIM LEAGUE WILL DECIDE TO RECONSIDER ITS DECISION, because if they do not join the Constituent Assembly, they will have no other choice but to launch a struggle for Pakistan. I am convinced that the League leaders will consider that to be an inadvisable step."

Mr. Singh will stay in Calcutta for about five days during which he proposes to meet the Governor of Bengal and leaders of different political parties.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8 (A.P.I.): It is learnt that Mr. Jugal Kishore Khanna has been appointed Deputy Secretary in the Constituent Assembly Secretariat.

Mr. Khanna is Vice-President of the Delhi Congress Committee and Junior-Vice-President of the Delhi Municipal Committee.

The Negotiating Committees set up by the Princes and by the Constituent Assembly met at 10-30 this morning.

ADVISORY COUNCILS FOR DELHI & AJMER MERWARA

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8, (A. P. I.): Advisory Councils are to be set up in Delhi and Ajmer Merwara, and will be associated with the Chief Commissioners of these Provinces in the discharge of their administrative functions it is officially announced today.

The Council will consist of seven members, excluding the Chief Commissioner, who will preside over their meetings. The functions of the Council will be advisory only but though their advice will not be binding on the Chief Commissioner due weight will be given to it by him in reaching decisions or making recommendations to Government.

LIFE AGENTS' ROLE IN SOCIETY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The need to arouse in life insurance agents a consciousness of their rightful place in society in general and their business in particular and to make them realise the value and high order of their profession was stressed by Major S. R. Bamji, President of the Bombay Life Underwriters' Association, at a pleasant function held this afternoon at the Monginie under the Association auspices.

Major Bamji said that there were moves to cut down the just rewards of the agents who were really indispensable to the insurance business being the links between the public and the various companies. He pleaded for a square deal to the insurance agents and appealed to the public to realise their vital role in the advancement of society.

KARENS THREATEN N.C.-O.

Anti-Agreement Front Being Organised

The Karen Congress which has just concluded its emergency session here passed a resolution protesting against the Attlee-Aung San agreement on Burma's political future.

The Conference, which was presided over by Major Sam Po Thin, Commander of the Bassein Karen Resistance Force condemned the British Government and the Burmese Leaders for their "failure to take cognisance of the Karen claim for a separate state' and decided on non-participation in the working out of the terms of the Anglo-Burmese Agreement "unless modifications were made to the entire satisfaction of Karens by March 3".

ANTI-AGREEMENT FRONT

Thakin Ba Sein, Member of the Executive Council, will shortly hand in his resignation to the Governor in accordance with the advice of the Working Committee of the Dobama (Burma for Burmans) party of which he is the President.

U Saw, another Burmese delegate who attended the recent talks in London, is also likely to relinquish his post on the Executive Council. U Saw is expected to return to Rangoon to-morrow.

Thakin Ba Sein and U Saw, with the support of a few other Burmese political parties, plan to organise an "anti-Aung San-Attlee Agreement front." The first meeting of the proposed Anti-A.F.P.F.L. Front is scheduled for to-morrow.

COMMUNISTS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

The 150 "Red Flag" communists, who have been hunger-striking for more than a fortnight, are lying in serious condition in Burmese prisons, according to Thakin Kyaw Sein, convener of the "Anti-Repression Committee" here.

The Committee he said had petitioned the Home Member to take immediate action regarding the hunger-strikers and order an inquiry into alleged cases of repression.

"STUDENTS TO OBSERVE VIET-NAM DAY"

The All-Burma Students' Union will observe to-morrow, February 9, as "Viet-Nam Day" with meetings and demonstrations throughout the country. Leading the "Viet Nam Day" observances in Rangoon are the University students who have been on strike since the middle of January.

INDIAN PAPER FOR BURMA

It is officially announced here today that the Government of India has agreed to allot for export to Burma about 250 tons of paper for each quarter of 1947

The announcement added that Burma will also import 100 tons of stationery from India this year.

THAKIN NU WARNS BRITAIN

RANGOON, Feb. 7, (Reuter): Burma does not want any outsiders to supervise her elections, delared Thakin Nu, the acting President of the Anti-Fascist Peoples Freedom League today commenting on reports from London that a Parliamentary Delegation may visit Burma to observe the forthcoming elections to the Constituent Assembly.

Garrisoning Of Alexandria Ends

Br. Troops Quit Mustafa Barracks After 65 Years

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 8, (Reuter): Thousands of Egyptians cheered today when the British army today formally handed over to Egypt the Mustafa Pasha Barracks here, which have been occupied by British troops since 1882.

Senior British and Egyptien officials watched the formal lowering of the Union Jack and hoisting of Egyptian colours marking the end of Britain's 65 year's • garrisoning of Alexandria.

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL 'SHUTDOWN'

250,000 Workers Rendered Idle

FRANKFURT, Feb. 8, (APA): A drastic industrial shutdown today crippled industrial economy in the American-occupied zone of Germany, leaving an estimated 250,000 workers virtually idle.

Eighty per cent of the factories in the State of Wuerttemberg Baden slowed down production of heavy equipment this morning in preparation for a total halt ordered for Monday.

The shut-down was ordered last night because of acute coal and power shortage, beginning Bavaria and Hesse also.

Bavarian bread rationing was threatened because the bakeries had received only 14 per cent of their allocation of coal during January.

NO PARTY POLITICS IN RELIEF WORK

Ghaffar Khan's Appeal For Combined Effort For Sufferers

PATNA, Feb. 8 (API): Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who arrived here this morning will be leaving tomorrow on a two-day tour of the riot-affected areas of the Saran District. After his return from Saran he will hold a meeting of relief workers to whom he has issued an appeal to make combined efforts irrespective of their party affiliations and political convictions for the well-being of the sufferers of the recent disturbances.

OUTBREAKS OF DISORDER LIKELY IN BURMA

Disappointment Over Agreement In London

RANGOON, Feb. 8, (APA): Political observers here said today there was a likelihood of spasmodic outbreaks of disorders in some parts of Burma during the next two months.

The elections for the constituent Assembly are to be held in April and a strong opposition to U Aung San has been forming. Observers said some disappointment is felt with the agreement reached in London by Aung San, leader of the Anti-Fascist Peoples' Freedom League, who headed the delegation.

Some sections of the independence movement thought he should have obtained an absolute assurance of independence from the British Government. Only recently a united front was formed of parties opposed to Aung San. Its supporters claimed that it included the "White Flag communists" who are said to be the strongest party in Burma.

Despite the opposition, however Aung San's prestige was expected to keep him in power.

Burma Frontier States Claim Right Of Secession

RANGOON, Feb. 8, (APA): Representatives of Shan and Kachin chieftains meeting at Panglong in the Southern Shan states yesterday, according to reports published in the Burmese morning papers "Tribune" and 'Freedom' today, claimed the right to secede from Burma after the country had attained freedom.

These reports added that other claims made by the tribal chieftains included equal rights and privileges for the frontier people, appointment of Shan and Kachin representatives on the Governor's executive council, the establishment of a separate state for the Kachins and a right to secure loans from Bruma revenues when necessary

General Aung San and U Tin Tut another Executive Councillor, left Rangoon today by air for Panglong

When a Cold Threatens . . . .

Mistol is recommended by doctors throughout the world. On sale at all chemists and bazaars.

At the first sign of a cold drop Mistol into each nostril. Mistol spreads in a soothing film over the inflamed membranes, reduces the swelling and opens up the clogged nasal passages Soon you breathe easily again

M45

MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Entertainment Topics—At Home And Abroad

By "Sardi"

REMOVING BARRIERS IN ART

That the true artiste takes no cognizance of caste, colour or creed, is amply svidenced by the spirited action of several leading American dramatists who have refused the NATIONAL THEATRE, WASHINGTON, permission to perform their plays so long as the ban to the admission of negroes is not removed. The world of Art must purge itself of prejudices that smack of the Ghetto. It is deplorable that the North of America which fought the Civil War for the rights of negroes, should, even after the late war, have in its very capital a home of art that regulates admission on racial grounds

In a sense, the obnoxious rule seems a debasement of art, for such flagrant racialism must surely be far more demoralising for those who practise it, rather than for those helpless few against whom the discrimination—a contradiction of the very essence of Art—unhappy exists

BRAVE CHAMPIONS

The leader of the above campaign against racial snobbery in art, is reported to be the famous ROBERT L. SHERWOOD, author of the play ABRAHAM LINCOLN filmed, about fifteen years ago, with WALTER HUSTON in the title role and Una Merkel (how many remember her?) as his first love, and, if I remember aright, Kay Hammond as the second.

Another famous play by Sherwood is IDIOT'S DELIGHT, an indictment of war-mongers albeit in a light vein. I remember seeing the film several times, just before and also during the late war. It starred NORMA SHEARER as a chorus-girl who became the mistress of an ammunitions merchant played by EDWIN ARNOLD, both of whom were trapped in a hotel on the Swiss Frontier where the former chorus 'cutie,' masquerading as a Russian aristocrat (how amusingly Norma did it!), met again her former dancing partner from Omaha—a role filled by none other than CLARK GABLE. In the same picture, BURGESS MEREDITH, currently to be seen in "Magnificent Doll" at the Eros, stood out in the part of a pacifist who was taken into custody for openly expressing his disgust of the munitions merchants and their ilk who were precipitating the world into the "war of 1940" prophesied, only a little off the mark, by Sherwood. This film ought to be circulated again wherever genuine efforts for peace are being made.

On Broadway, the same play served as a vehicle for the LUNTS: ALFRED and his wife LYN FONTAINE.

Among the champions of negro rights, is mentioned yet another well-known playwright—THORTON NIVEN WILDER, famed for his BRIDGE OF SAN LUIS REY which won him the PULLITZER LITERARY PRIZE and was transcribed to the silent screen with Don Alvardo and Lili Damita. Doubtless, many of my readers recall the recent version with FRANCIS LEDERER, playing the dual role of twins, and LYN BARRI.

Hats off to artistes such as Sherwood and Wilder for their gallant stand.

*

NO MORE "APPROVED" FILMS IN THE C. P.

The January number of the journal of the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association, prints the welcome news that the Government of the Central Provinces have yielded to the agitation of exhibitors and have suspended the new condition recently incorporated by that Government, in the Exhibitor's licence, whereby it made it obligatory for cinemas to show 1,000 ft. of APPROVED films.

It is up to the POPULAR MINISTRIES in other provinces, where the rule still exists, to act as promptly in suspending it as have the C. P. Government.

*

A READER OBJECTS

In a letter to me, which lack of space forbids my reprinting in its entirety, MR. S. P. MARFATIA of Vile Parle, takes objection to my praise of SHANTARAM in the "Chronicle" of Saturday January 25. Referring to the film 'Parvat Pe Apna Dera", he says: "....You are a good critic of films. Why have you not criticised the theme of the story? On the other hand, you have praised the picture with words like 'crowned with glory', 'Hats off to Shantaram'....".

Mr. Marfatia further comments, at some length, that "the life of the Sanyasi depicted in the story is a disgrace to Sanyasis....and India as a whole," and asks "..what benefit would India gain by showing such monstrous pictures in foreign countries?"

If Mr. Marfatia would care to re-read my "Chronicle" article, he will notice that the phrase "crowned with glory" has NOT been used to describe the picture in question, but rather the Shantarams who culled extraordinary praise in the American Press, which fact was described by me thus: ....Lankee journalists have not spared their superlatives in gushing, in typical American fashion, over Jayashree and Shantaram."

In taking "hats off to Shantaram for his erstwhile pioneering spirit..", I see nothing amiss In more ways than one has he proved himself a pioneer, and the latest way was in his being the first Indian producer to sell Indian Pictures in the foreign market—a great good in the commercial interest of our film industry.

NEEDLESS FEAR

As to PARBAT PE APNA DERA, I, for one, found the theme of absorbing interest portraying, as it did the disintegration of a man's soul and its eventual redemption.

Mr. Fafatia is, to my way of thinking, needlessly fearful of the impression the character of the 'sanyasi' might produce on the foreign mind in regard to all other 'sanyass' and "India as a whole." The 'sadhu' in "Parbat Pe Apna Dera", is NOT meant to be typical of all 'sadhus', anl certainly not of the average Indian male!

Mr. Marfatia has probably read Robert Hichens's GARDEN OF ALLAH, wherein a Trappist monk, vowed to celibacy and silenme, breaks his religious oath and marries a woman he meets in the desert. Perhaps he also knows Somerset Maugham's RAIN (or "Sadie Thompson") in which the Rev. Johnson tries to save the heroine Sadie's soul and loses his own instead, by attempting to yield to her tempting charms (a theme similar to that of Anatole France's THAIS). The first two works have been filmed several times "The Garden of Allah" with DIETRICH and BOYER in the talkie version and "Rain" with WALTER HUSTON and JOAN CRAWFORD.

Audiences of different countries did not, I am sure, on seeing the pictures, leap to the conclusion that the entire religious order to which either character belonged was composed mostly of men who yielded to temptations of the flesh! The corollary in the case of "Parbat Pe Apna Dera" is far too obvious to need stressing.

*

SO VERY ORIGINAL!

Then there are those hack-writers who appoint themselves detractors of film critics by stating that readers take the opinion of most critics "with a pinch of salt." The answer to that is that it would probably take two packets of EPSOM SALTS to wash away the indigestion caused in readers by the pretentions of such hacks that many articles flagrantly 'plagiarised' by them from the foreign press and appearing in any papers or magazines they might ghost-edit, are "original contributions"!!! If I may borrow a leaf from the mags. of these hacks and infringe on A.F.S. Talyarkhan's copyright, so to say. Do you get me, Steve?

That's all till next week rolls around.

Memorial Service For Late Mani Mehta

Memorial service for Mr. Mani Mehta will be held at the Baha'i Centre, Krishna Building, 2nd Floor, Bori Bunder, at 6 p.m., today (Sunday), to commemorate, his meritorious services to the Baha'i Faith and the Baha'is of Bombay of whose local Spiritual Assembly he was an invaluable member and past president.

The gathering will also convey their heartfelt condolences to Sir Homi and Lady Mehta, Mrs. Mani Mehta, Miss Mehta and other members of the bereaved family.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Magh Vad 4, 2003.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 17, 1366.
Parsi: Shehrever 9, 1316.
Sunrise: 7-11 a.m. Sunset: 6-36 p.m.
Hightide: 02-29, 14-48.
Lowtide: 08-47, 20-33.

Today's Engagements

"G." WARD TENANTS' ASSN.: Meeting of Managing Committee, today, at 6 p.m., in Mangesh Bhuvan, D. L. Vaidya Road, Dadar.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse by Sri Bapusaheb on "Practical Spirtuality", at 4.30 p.m., today (Sunday).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Divine service at 5-30 p.m., today (Sunday), at Prarthana Madir, Charni Road. Minister: Mr. V. B. Velankar.

SANATAK NAVIN CHANDRA will speak on his experiences of Noakhali. Today (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m., at Mangiore Mansion, Bora Bazar.

2ND BOMBAY MEDICAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE: The Conference will be held in the Anatomy Theatre, Grant Medical College, at 9 a.m., and not in the Convocation Hall, as previously announced.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder will inaugurate the Conference, and Dr. Baliga, will preside.

LALITHKALA KARNATAK NATAK SABHA: Benefit performance of "Desh Bhaktha", at Srinand Theatre, Dadar. at 9-30 a.m., today (Sunday). Mr. Umanath G. Putli, will preside.

KARNATAK ASSN., SIDDHARTH COLLEGE: Annual social gathering. today, at 3 p.m., College Hall, Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar, will preside.

TRAVANCORE DAY: Public meeting under the auspices of Congress Socialist Party will be held at 6 p.m., today, at Nappoo Gardens. Sjt. Purushotam Tricumdas, will preside and Sjts. Achyut Patwardhan, Ashok Mehta and others will address.

PRAGATI MANDAL: Lecture by Mr. Morarji Desai, at Godiji Maharaj Jain Uparsaya, 1st floor, Gulalwadi, today (Sunday), at 8 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING will be held under the auspices of "A" Ward Congress Socialist Party, today, at 8 p.m., at Rajewadker Street, Colaba. Sjt. Achyuth Patwardhan, will address.

VIDYADAINI SABHA: Annual meeting today (Sunday), at 3 p.m., at Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Mazban Road.
stitute, Marzban Road.

B. P. FORWARD BLOC: Rally of B. S. D., Jai Hind Kishor Mandal and Azad Hind Dal will be held at Jai Hind Estate, today (Sunday), at 5 p.m. Col. Ehsan Qadir Minister for Man-power in the Azad Hind Government and G. O. C. of the Azad Hind Dal will inspect the volunteers. At 7 p.m. on the same day, Col. Qadir will inspect the A. H. D. volunteers at Pandu Mandal Chawl, Bombay Central.

MR. B. N. ADARKAR.

BOMBAY, Feb. 8, (A. P. I.): Mr. B. N. Adarkar, Deputy Economic Adviser to the Government of India, who was a few days ago, elected Vice-Chairman of the Tariff Sub-Committee of the Drafting Committee of World Charter on International Trade and Employment, has now been elected Chairman of the Triff Sub-Committee appointed by the Drafting Committee, it is learnt here. Thirteen countries, including India have been represented on the Sub-Committee.

KHALSA COLLEGE STRIKE CALLED OFF

Students' Demand For Arbitration Accepted

The General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Students' Congress, writes: —The nine days old strike of the Khalsa College students has ended successfully. The settlement was reached through the intervention of Mr. S. K. Patil and Sardar Partap Singh when the Principal accepted the demand of the students to refer the whole matter to an impartial arbitrator. The B. P. S. C. takes this opportunity to congratulate the students of Khalsa College for the sense of solidarity and discipline they showed during the strike and the students of Bombay for their ready response to the call given by the B. P. S. C to demonstrate their solidarity with the students of Khalsa College.

DARWIN, (Northern Australia), Feb. 8 (Reuter): Controlled rockets have been used to take photographs "with very good results of the sun's spectrum", Sir Harold Spencer Jones, the British Astronomer Royal, disclosed when he arrived here today by air from England.

Morvi—Rajkot—Bombay Air—Link

RAJKOT, Feb. 5, (A. P. I.): The Morvi-Rajkot-Bombay Air Service operated by the Ambica Air Lines was inaugurated in Morvi today by Sir Cyril Hancock, Resident for the States of Western India and Gujarat.

Harijans' Plea For Throwing Open Mumbadevi Temple

Mr. T. H. Sonavane, Secretary, Congress Harijan Seva Samiti writes:—At the meeting of Congress Harijan Seva Samiti held on February 4, a resolution was passed requesting the Trustees of Shri Mumbadevi Temple to declare the temple open for Harijans without any restrictions.

TODAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

244 m. (1,231 kc/s) 7.30 a.m. Song of the Week (by D'Ame) 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 9.0 Mohan Nagarkar 9.15 Saadat Khan 9.35 Khayal 'Hindol' 11.0 Film Music 11.30 Naya Adab 12.45 p.m. News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 Vocal Music 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch-Hour Music 4.20 Roshanara Begam Vocal 5.0 Azim Khan Sitar 5.15 Gammat Jammat (M) 5.45 Instrumental Music 5.55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Dadre Aur Ghazalen 6.30 Mukta Vaidya Geet 6.45 Mohan Nagarkar (Bhajan) 7.0 Kannad Bhajan 7.15 Azim Khan Sitar 7.30 Hori Dhamar 8.0 News (M) 8.15 News (G) 8.30 'The Fourth Man' 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B B C News 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 Air Orchestra 10.0 The Bayreuth Festival Orchestra 11 Close down.

KANNADA SANGHA: Musical concert by Gayana Kalanidhi B. S. Rajayyangar Podar Commercial College, Matunga, 4.30 p.m.

Weather News For Farmers

FORECAST TILL MONDAY MORNING: Weather will be dry. Nights will be colder in Kathiawar, Gujarat, the north Konkanpatti and Khandesh. OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS: Weather will continue to be dry.

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Wanted Bride, beautiful fairly educated, Hindu of any caste, respectable family, for a highly educated Hindu, Gujerati young man of about 32 having independent business abroad with annual income of about rupees fifty thousand. Correspondence treated strictly confidential. Reply to Box No. 4730, "Bombay Chronicle."

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Wanted Chief Agent for a progressive Indian Life Office for Bombay Province on very lucrative terms. Please apply to the Agency Manager, Happy India Insurance Co., Ltd. 102B, Clive Street, Calcutta (1759)

Wanted influential agents on attractive terms to sell the remaining shares of National Nutriments Ltd., (Manufacturers of Vita-milk) having a paid-up-Capital of over 20 lacs and regularly paying dividends at high rates. For full particulars please apply to Mg. Agents, 12. Chowringhee Square, Calcutta (1646)

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Firms interested in pushing their goods in Southern India, through a reliable and efficient organisation, need apply to:—Salhotra & Co., C/o Post Box No. 16. Calicit. (4685)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Kashmir-Srinagar—Write for:— "Well-furnished Houseboats, Gulmarg Huts, Srinagar Houses, and arrangements for Trekking, Shooting, Fishing, etc., etc.," to Hill's Agency, Residency Road. Srinagar. 4650

Wanted for a big Oil Mill, (1) Sales Senior Assistant, fully qualified, thoroughly experienced, minimum ten years in high-class Oil Mills, capable of working independently. (2) Sales Junior Assistant, competent, and experienced. (3) Accountant, fully experienced in firms and Limited Companies, capable of working independently, (4) Building Supervisor, fully experienced to supervise factory construction etc. Decent remunerations to suitable persons. Applicants must state age, qualifications, experience, minimum salary acceptable and enclose copies of testimonials. Swaika Oil Mills, Pollock House, Calcutta 1. (1806)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
TENDER NOTICE.

Special Items costing over Rs. 10,000/- Class I Contract.

Sealed tenders are invited, for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office. East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, up to 12 noon on the 10th March, 1947.

"Tender No. SP/E/Est/44/GB4/Pt. IV for the supply of Brass Bars (Hex. & Round)."

Tender forms with full particulars can be had from the office of the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

Firms, outside Calcutta may, however, remit the amount to the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, direct by Money Order.

No refund is permissible after payment.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand, should be presented for registration in the General Manager's Office and then put into the tender Box outside the Deputy General Manager (Works)'s Room by the tenderer or his representative.

General Manager.
(1877)

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Agreement Reached Between Syrian And Saudi Arabian Government

(From Our Correspondent)
JERUSALEM, Jan. 21.
By (Air Mail).

DAMASCUS:— Agreement has been reached between the Syrian Government and Saudi Arabia, represented by Sheikh Yusuf Yassin, King Ibn Saud's Private Secretary, to legalise the ownership of the Hejaz Railway as a General Moslem Waqf. Sections of the line running through Syria and Saudi Arabia will henceforth be the property of the Waqf and not that of any particular Government, it is stated. During the French mandatory regime, the line had been appropriated and treated as Syrian state-owned.

The Trans-Jordan Government, it is known, had earlier expressed its willingness to regard the line as Waqf, and a joint body comprising Syrian, Saudi Arabian and Trans-Jordanian representatives will thus be formed to administer and bear the cost of repairs to the railway as well as the cost of restoration of these destroyed parts which extend from Maan in Trans-Jordan to the terminus at Medina in Hejaz.

It is recalled that the Arab League's 'Communications Sub-Committee' had recommended a large-scale plan for encouraging the linking up of Arab countries by railways. The Hejaz Railway, under this plan, would form the chief highway from which all other lines are to branch off.

The more ambitious part of the plan, it is understood, is the recommendation to extend the Hejaz Railway to San'a in the Yemen, a distance of 2,000 kilometres thus making it possible for a traveller to reach the Yemen around the Fertile Cresent from Bagdad in less than a fortnight.

Bhutan's Agent Confers With Jawahar

NEW DELHI, Feb 8. (API): Mr. Jigme Dorji, who is Bhutan's Agent at Kalimpong, is on a visit to Delhi along with his father Raja Dorji. He has had informal discussion with Pandit Nehru and has met some other members of the Interim Government in connection with it is understood Bhutan's place in future Indian Union.

WOMAN'S PLACE IS IN HOME, SAYS FRANCE

PARIS (Reuter): Seventy-one per-cent of the French nation believes that woman's place is in the home, according to the result of an inquiry by the French Institute of Public opinion.

The Poll showed that 63 per cent felt that women should be magistrates, 42 per cent felt they ought to be ambassadors and only 18 per cent that a woman should be President of the Republic.

Eighty four per cent felt that women ought to be paid the same wages as men and 11 per cent thought they should not.

INDIAN TROOPS GUARD JAP EMPEROR'S PALACE

TOKYO, (Reuter): Indian soldiers who fought the Japanese in Burma are today guarding the gates of Emperor Hirohito's Imperial Palace in Tokyo

They are troops of the Battalion of the Punjabi Regiment who have been brought up from the British Commonwealth occupation area in Southern Japan for guard duty in Tokyo.

This is a monthly spell of duty, which are carried out in November by the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Welch Fusiliers and the month before by a New Zealand unit.

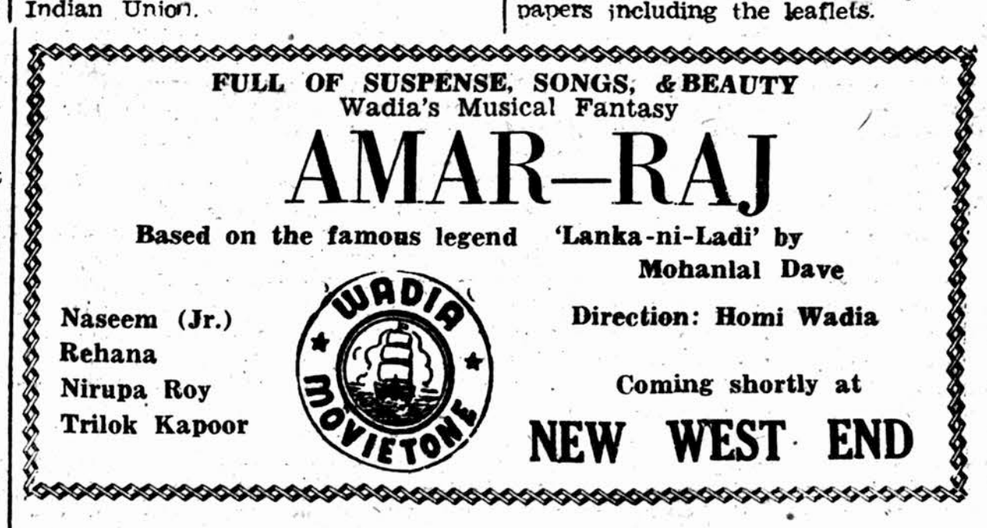
Wheat Shortage In Punjab

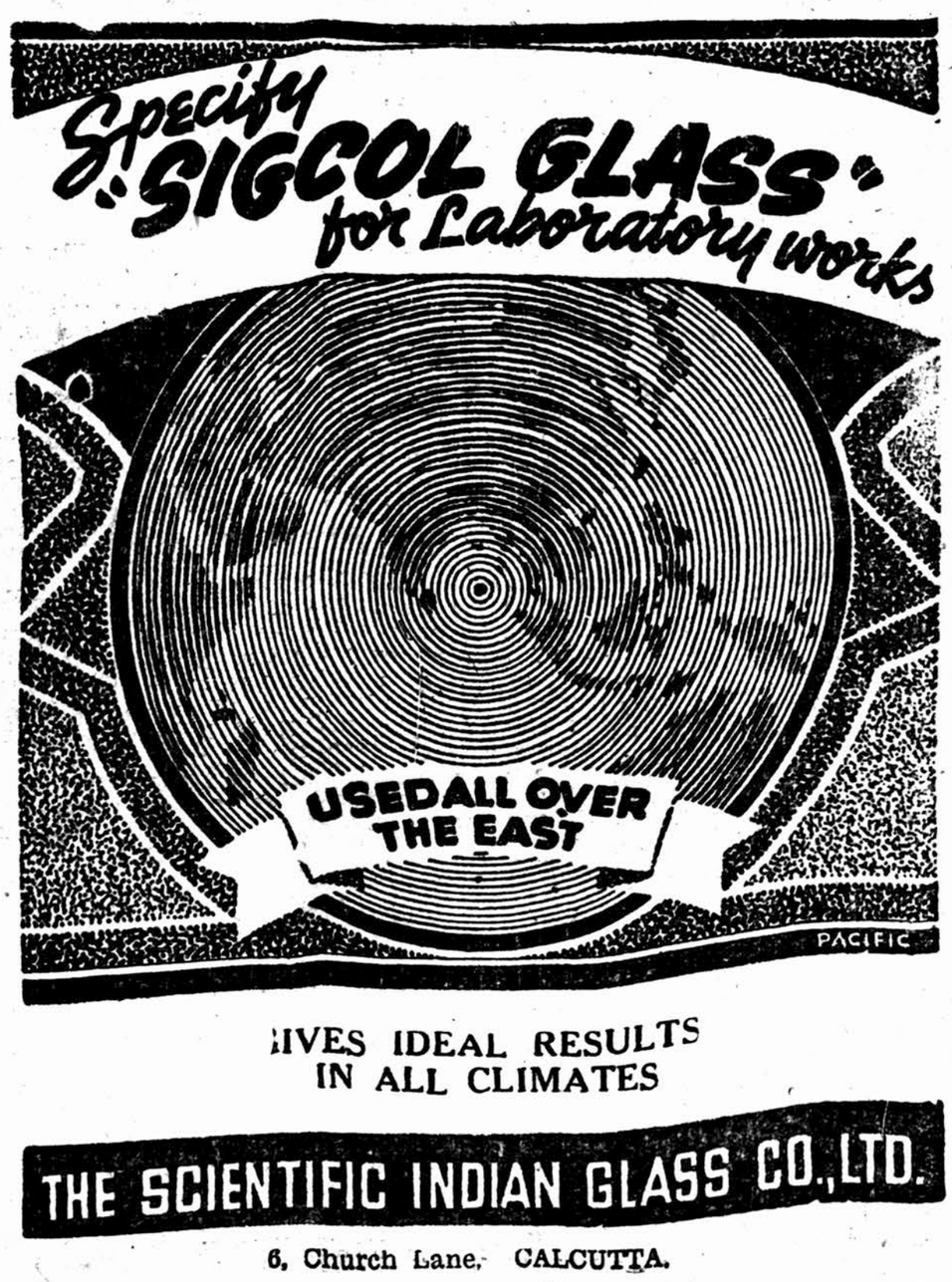
LAHORE, Feb. 8. (APA): 'Wheat-eating Punjabis in this India's granary land of the five rivers have run short of their main staple diet and are somehow striving to pull through to the harvesting month of April—by supplementing wheat with a 33 per cent forced ration of rice which they generally avoid.

Punjab Government's Food Secretary, P. N. Thapar though admitting food "shortages" in the province today told newsmen here 'the situation can be met.'

Calcutta Police Raid

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8. (API): The special branch of Calcutta Police searched this morning the Ganasakt Press where the Communist vernacular daily "Swa Hinata" is printed. The search is said to have been made in connection with some leaflets bearing on the "General Strike" on Feb. 5. The Police took away some papers including the leaflets.

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District Collectors Discuss Food Situation

BOMBAY, Saturday: Matters administrative and the general food situation in the Province were discussed at a Conference of District Collectors of the Province held this morning at the Secretariat

The Conference was inaugurated by Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, and presided over by Mr. Morarji Desai. Home Minister. Mr. Dinkarrao Desai. Supply Minister. and Sir I. H. Taunton, Chief Secretary, to the Government of Bombay. also attended the Conference.

3 More Suspects Arrested In Reserve Bank Hold-Up Case

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay City Police have arrested three more suspects in connection with the "Rs. 1,40,000 hold-up" which took place a few days back near the Reserve Bank of India.

It may be recalled that a peon of the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate, while going to the Reserve Bank of India to deposit Rs. 1,40,000 was assaulted and relieved of the amount by some persons.

The arrested persons are Mirsubhani Gulam Mohamed, Mahindrasingh Kesarisingh and Mohamed Aslamkhan Bilandkhan. They were arrested yesterday morning near the Imperial Bank of India, where the Police were waiting for them.

They were remanded into Police custody to-day.

BOMBAY HOME GUARDS ACT

BOMBAY, Feb. 7 (API): A Bill to provide for the constitution of Home Guards entitled the "Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947", has been published by the Bombay Government.

The statement of objects and reasons says that the disturbed conditions in certain parts of the province have pointed to the urgent need of securing fuller assistance from members of the public in the maintenance of law and order

For this purpose it is necessary to enrol a volunteer organisation known as the "Home Guards" to supplement the ordinary police and place the organisation on a permanent footing

Daring Attempt To Kidnap Bhayya Fails

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A frantic midnight S.O.S. over the Police wireless resulted in the arrest of seven armed dacoits, who were alleged to have made an attempt at escaping in a stolen motor car with a kidnapped victim at Mahim Causeway, where a strong posse of Police lay in wait for the fugitives.

It appears that owing to an irksome liaison between some member of his family and a Purdesi Bhayya, a wealthy City Marwari youth who is one of the persons arrested kidnapped the Bhayya at the point of a knife with the help of his six other accomplices, from his residence at Malad.

The party forcibly took the car from its driver at Dadar and then posthaste proceeded to Malad. Arriving here, they are said to have put the Bhayya in the automobile, under duress and made a dash for Bombay.

The victim's cries for help attracted the attention of his neighbours who reported the matter to the Police, at once.

The Malad Police sent S.O.S. to all Police stations in Greater Bombay and consequently a watch was kept for the car. the number and description was broadcast from the information supplied by the victim's neighbours.

When the car speeded to the Mahim Causeway it was stopped by the Police who rescued the Bhayya, arrested the seven men who held him captive and confiscated the weapons they carried with them

RUSSIA ASKED TO RETURN LEND-LEASE SHIPS

WASHINGTON. Feb. 8 (APA): U. S. Under-Secretary of States William Clayton said last night that no satisfactory reply had been received to the United States request that Russia should return lend-lease ships to this country.

In a formal statement to a sub-Committee of the House of Representatives, Clayton said that on March 18 the State Department suggested that if Russia was not interested in purchasing the vessels, she "should return them to the United States promptly".

He told the sub-Committee that in 1942 the United States transferred 125 merchant ships to Russia to expedite the flow of lend-lease war materials via the Pacific.

British Fuel Crisis Takes Turn For Worse

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Reuter): The greatest threat so far to the British Labour Government's prestige and the country's struggle for economic recovery is the announcement in Parliament last night that to meet the present fuel crisis, there will be a complete, if temporary, shut-down of electricity in industry next week, as well as curtailment of domestic supply, cables Fraser Wighton, Reuter's Political Correspondent.

A protracted spell of unusually severe weather coupled with insufficient coal supplies from undermanned British mines has produced an electricity supply crisis even worse than several which threatened the success of the war effort.

For a period estimated as likely to be anything from three days to a fortnight, the vast production drive of British factories for overseas exports will be paralysed. Transport is snow-bound and cannot get coal from the pits—whose output was decreased 50 per cent because of bad weather—to the generating stations.

INCREASE IN DEMAND

The Fuel and Power Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, little more than a week ago, had announced that in the first three weeks after the handing over of the coal industry to public ownership, production had leaped by 1,250,000 tons over the corresponding period last year. But there are factors which leave Britain's fuel position continuously vulnerable.

After the fall of France, in 1940, the then Government allowed large numbers of miners to leave the pits for services and other essential occupations. Since then, there has been a permanent and crippling shortage of man-power in the pits. Throughout the war also, there was a continuous increase in the demand for electric power and this demand is now accentuated by the shortage of alternative fuels such as coal.

On a very little more generating capacity than it had in 1939 British electric supply industry is supplying 60 per cent more electricity.

MILLIONS WILL BE UNEMPLOYED

Three million out of Britain's 7,000,000 people employed in manufacturing industries, it is estimated, will be thrown out of work by the complete suspension, from next Monday of electricity supply to all industry in London, south eastern, Midland and north-eastern England announced by the Fuel Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, in Parliament yesterday.

Some 150,000 workers were already affected by the total or partial shutdown of about 630 coalburning industrial firms, whose stocks of fuel were nearly or completely exhausted.

The immediate effects of the announcement made by Mr. Shinwell, after a long and heated debate on the fuel situation in the House of Commons were felt nation-wide.

The Austin Automobile manufacturers at Birmingham, where production had already been cut because of low coal stocks, announced that because of the electricity cut, its 14,800 production workers would be given a 44-hours notice immediately.

The 25,000 employees of the Nuffield organisation, another major British automobile manufacturing company, will be unemployed next week.

Finance Minister's Call To Youths

BOMBAY, Saturday: Industrialisation in India has a great future ahead and it is upto young men and women to equip themselves in the ecomomic and social branches of science to enable them to fit into the new pattern of life as useful citizens, said Mr. Vaikunt L. Mehta, Finance Minister in the Bombay Government, speaking at the annual social gathering of the School of Economics and Sociology this evening at the Convocation Hall.

The Finance Minister pointed out that India was making great strides in industrial progress and the country could not do without qualified economists. He hoped that the School of Economics and Sociology would play a great part in this venture by turning out able economists.

After a three-hour variety entertainment programme, the gathering broke up.

Special Publicity Organisation For Madras

MADRAS, Feb. 3 (APA): The Madras Government issued orders to-day for the creation of branch publicity organisations in districts to publicise Government activities and counteract anti-Government propaganda that may be carried on by "interested parties."

Madras province is to be divided into two sections for this purpose with headquarters at Bezwada and Trichinopoly respectively.

Each of the divisions will be placed in charge of a deputy publicity officer. Several non-gazetted posts for these sections have been created for one year.

LASKI ADVOCATES U. S. LOAN TO RUSSIA

WOKING (England), Feb. 8 (A. P. A.): Prof. Harold Laski, former Labour Party Executive Chairman, last night advocated an American loan to Russia to aid the U. S. economy and promote Russo-American understanding.

"If I wanted to convince Russia of the need and desire for peace, I would ease the next 20 years in Russia by a great loan to her for the purpose of reconstruction," he told a Labour Party meeting. "It would prevent unemployment and depression in America and would make for understanding between the two countries."

Lahore Mail Murder Case

Victim's Body Traced Between Two Railway Stations In Sind

KARACHI, Feb. 8 (U.P.I.): The dead body of Seth Chimanlal, proprietor of the Rohra Tile Factory of Karachi who was murdered while travelling by the Lahore Mail was traced today at a place between Ghotki and Rahimyarkhan railway stations in Upper Sind. It was brought to Rohri by a special train.

It appears that the deceased carried with him a large amount of money and valuables which were stolen. The Superintendent of Railway Police left for the spot to carry on investigation.

Govt.'s Threat To Banswara Teachers

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BANSWARA, Feb. 5: The School teachers, who went on strike from yesterday, have been served with an order from the Government to join the duty immediately, and if they do not join the Government has threatened them (1) to confiscate their pay for the month of January, (2) to dismiss them, (3) never again to engage them under the State Government, (4) and recollection of full money with interest from those teachers who were given scholarships by the Government. But the teachers are not prepared to yield and are on their strike firmly."

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A. I. Hard Court Tennis

Iftikhar's Creditable Win Over Prem Pandhi

Mytton And Bekkevold Routed In Doubles

BOMBAY, Saturday: In the semi-finals of the men's singles event, Narendra Nath and Iftikhar Ahmed won their respective ties against Kapinapathy and Prem Pandhi, and thus qualified to meet in the final of that event.

Against a player who is far from his best, Iftikhar started so diffidently that he actually lost the first set. Exploiting the poor back-hand of his opponent, Prem Pandhi started driving deep and consistently down that flank in an attempt to force him commit numerous errors; and in this respect he met with the success he sought. Iftikhar was forced to use a back-hand that did not function properly.

But during the second set the winner's defeat gradually improved and with it his command over the service. So completely had the left-hander his opponent tied up that he won nine games in a row before conceding the tenth. Prem Pandhi tried hard to rally during the first four games of the second set but having failed decided to give up the second set and conserve the limited resources of his energy left for the decider. But in the third set Iftikhar was playing as well as ever and Prem Pandhi failed to check him.

In the other semi-final Narendra Nath made short work of Kapinapathy conceding only three games in the match.

In the finals of women's doubles, Mrs. Singh once again dominated the play and was virtually responsible for the elimination of their opponents at 6—4, 6—2. She received splendid support from her partner and together they gave a confident display after being in arrears during the initial stages of the first set.

IRSHAD'S SPLENDID SERVICE

But the most disappointing match of the evening was the final of men's doubles. Iftikhar Ahmed and Irshad Hussein literally swept their opponents off their feet and the Bombay Gymkhana combination seldom knew what was happening around them. Irshad Hussein in particular served so brilliantly that on two consecutive occasions he won his service game without any of his services being returned.

THE RESULTS: Men's singles Semi-finals—Narendra Nath beat Kapinapathy 6—2, 6—1; Iftikhar Ahmed beat Prem Pandhi 4—6, 6—0, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL—Iftikhar Ahmed and Irshad Hussein beat Mytton and Bekkevold 6—0, 6—1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES FINAL—Mrs. Singh and Miss Woodbridge beat Mrs. Sastri and Miss Merchant 6—4, 6—2.

JUNIOR'S SINGLES FINAL: Umrigar beat Japanwala 6—1, 6—0.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES—Centre Court at 3-30 p.m. Iftikhar Ahmed vs. Narendra Nath in the finals of Men's singles; followed by Mrs. Singh vs. Mrs. Dayal in the finals of women's singles; followed by Mrs. Singh and Kantawala vs. Miss Woodbridge and Iftikhar Ahmed in the finals of mixed doubles.

Ranji Trophy Match:

Indore To Get A Walk-Over!

INDORE, Feb. 7 (A.P.I.): The semi-final of the Ranji Trophy match between Northern India Cricket Association and Indore scheduled for today could not be played as the N. I. C. A. team has not arrived and it is likely that Indore may be given a walkover.

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Bombay Races

Bucephalus Wins Indian Derby: Mishap To Wonder Filly

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Today, at Mahaluxmi, Her Majesty, India's wonder filly backed down to the smallest possible odds, lost the Derby owing to a terrible mishap. Equity, the wonder filly's bracket companion, who was striding ahead of her and High Hopes began falling out rapidly nearing the eight and in the melee, Her Majesty lost a couple of valuable lengths. It is learnt that Equity has ended his racing career and besides this the leg injury sustained by Her Majesty is causing anxiety to her owner, Mr. A. C. Ardeshir.

Billy Evans was out of luck. In the Arab Derby most spectators did not appreciate his front-line tactics on Lord Wavell who succumbed to the timely bid of the Gwalior-owned Boonian. Of course, he lost the Derby as a sequal to the mishap.

Gwalior's Rentenmark strode extremely strong over the last twenty yards when getting the measure of the bitterly wagered Push On by inches. Many good watchers told me that Kheem Singh threw away the race by looking round.

Lady Primrose who was being driven out by the badly swerving Philita at the critical stage scored by narrow margin in the concluding event.

The failure of Her Majesty in the Indian Derby hit the book-makers as most of them had not quoted any price for her on their boards but had accepted large bets on Bucephalus at lavish odds.

Thirty-four tickets, each paying Rs. 4,033 were cashed on the treble pool event.

The following are the results:—

THE KIRKEE PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Zito's BANSHEE 8-9 Jones 1
Maharaja of Idar's ELUSIVE 8-9 Mohd. Khan 2
Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR PARK 9-4 Evans 3
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's VIKRAM ADITYA 8-0 P Khade 4
Not run: Dulhan, Jaltarang.
Won by hd, 3/4 length, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.
Winner trained by: Somekh.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 40 and Rs. 27.

THE C. JENNINGS PLATE Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Kashmir's ROYAL MANTLE 8-11 Khalil 1
Maj. J. C. Venrenen's PHILBOROUGH 8-9 Bhoor Singh 2
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's TANTALUM 8-7 Cunningham 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's USHA 9-0 Chavan 4
Not run: Flower of Lashkar
Won by 3/4 length, 3 1/2 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 43 3/5 seconds.
Winner trained by: Shinde
Tote paid: Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 13 and Rs. 18.

THE KIRKEE PLATE Division III—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Bhogilal H. Patel's ELEMENT 8-4 Khalil 1
Mr. Diamond's D. DAY 9-1 Uttam Singh 2
M/s. R. P. Ebrahim, G. C. Dosa and R. N. Runmal's ROYAL PRINCE 8-2 Antoo 2
Chandulal J. Shah's MASTANI 9-2 Nasseruddin 4
Not run: Merry Mark, Prima Donna
Won by: 3 1/2 lengths. Dead-heat, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 43 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 88. Places Rs. 25, Rs 19 and Rs. 48.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Maharaja of Gwalior's BOONIAN 8-9 Chavan 1
Sir Shantidas Askuran's LORD WAVELL 9-2 Evans 2
Mr and Mrs Panjabi's GOLDEN QUEST 8-5 Burn 3
Mr L V Malkani's MR. COLMAN 8-12 Duffi 4
Not run: Rin Tin-Tin-Tin and Competitor.
Won by: 1 length, 1 length, 1 1/4 lengths.
Time: 3 minutes 4 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 13 and Rs. 36.
Trainer: Maj. V M Lad.

THE INDIAN DERBY (1947)—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Capt S A Rashid's BUCEPHALUS 9-0 Burn 1
Mr A C Ardeshir's HER MAJESTY 8-9 Evans 2
Messrs. F G Travers and V Rosenthal's GIPSY GEM 8-9 P Khade 3
Messrs. Chandulal J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's ZAM ZAM 9-0 Jones 4
All ran.
Won by: 2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 41 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 105. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.
Trainer: Talib.

THE KIRKEE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Rao Saheb D K Parker's GEORGIE 8-12 Raffaele 1
Kumar Chiman Singh's BRONZE-WING 9-1 Evans 2
Mr F S Kerr's TURF STAR 8-11 Duffi 3
Mr R K F Singh's DU BARRY 9-1 West 4
Not run: Aalam Bano, Super Charge and Jubilation.
Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 42 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 95. Places Rs. 50, Rs. 16 and Rs. 29.
Trainer: B R Patel

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR'S GOLD CUP—Distance 1 mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's RENTENMARK 8-11 Jones 1
Messrs. Chandulal J Shah and A H Ahmedbhoy's PUSH ON 8-11 Kheemsingh 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's ROYAL JESTER 9-7 Chavan 3
Mr Osman Chotani's PILLAR TO POST 9-1 Raffaele 4
Not run: Savoyard and Irish Right.
Won by: Short head, 2 lengths, Short head.
Time: 1 minute 40 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 11 and Rs. 17.
Trainer: Maj. V M Lad.

THE COLABA CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Mr B R Gupta's RAJPUT WARRIOR 9-2 Burn 1
Mr F D Wadia's MALAKEH 8-0 Raffaele 2
Mrs. A L Hutson's QUALITY 8-10 P Khade 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's CILLAS 9-2 Chavan 4
Not run: Torrin.
Won by: 3/4 length, 2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 2 minutes 9 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 55. Places Rs 15, Rs. 14 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: A Mahomed.

THE C. JENNINGS PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. F J and J J Guzdar's LADY PRIMROSE 8-5 Jones 1
Mr Habib I Rahimtoola's PHILITA 8-9 Burn 2
Rajya Ratna M C Patel's BLUE ARROW 8-9 P Khade 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's HIS MASTER'S VOICE 8-10 Chavan 4
Trainer: Dinshaw.
Not run: Near Image, Artistic and High Hopes.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 12 and Rs. 15.
Treble Pool Paid Rs. 4,033. Tickets 34 only.

Ranji Trophy Semi Finals

Baroda Makes Good Start

BARODA, Feb 8, (API): A comparatively thin crowd had gathered at the Coronation Gymkhana today to witness the semi-finals of the cricket match between Baroda and Hyderabad for the All India Ranji Trophy which commenced here in fine weather.

Baroda who went in to bat first had made 91 runs for the loss of two wickets at lunch.

The play brightened up in the latter half of the day, the 200-mark having been reached just one hour before the close of the day's place.

Score Board:—

BARODA (First Innings)

S. G. Pawar c Gulam Ahmed	12
R. B. Nimbalkar b Bhupalji	8
Bhupati	8
Adhikari b Ibrahim Khan	42
Vijay Hazare b Bhupati	50
Gul Mahomed l.b.w. Dprga Prasad	37
Yuvaraja of Baroda batting	54
D. Vichare batting	28
Extras	33
Total for five wickets	264

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ibrahim Khan	18	2	60	1
Ishaq Ahmed	5	0	16	0
Gul Mahomed	36	8	70	2
Bhupati	26	8	42	2
Durga Prasad	5	2	15	0
Abdulla Qureshi	5	0	28	0

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 19, 2 for 23, 3 for 125, 4 for 137 and 5 for

Princes Can Exist Only As Servants Of Ryots

When India Is Ready, Neither Br. Nor Rajas Can Keep Her Away From Her Goal, Says Mahatma

PRASADPUR, (Noakhali), Feb. 8, (UPI): "When India is ready, neither the British nor the Rajas, nor any combination of powers can keep her away from her destined goal her birthright as the Lokamanya would have called it."

Thus declared Mahatma Gandhi replying to a question about the attitude of the Indian States, in the course of his post-prayer speech at Dharampur yesterday.

The Mahatma was asked: "What about the States? Who will decide whether a State should join the Union or not, the present Rulers or the people? If it is to be the latter, then what changes would you expect to be first made in the constitution of the States?"

Gandhiji said that he was mere humble ryot but he belonged to the many crores. The Rajas were nominally 640. In reality there were so few that in an awakened India they could only exist as servants of the royts not in name but in actual practice. He did not share the fear underlying the question that the British would be so dishonest as to play the Rajas against the Ryots. That was not the note of the Cabinet Mission's paper.

"But," the Mahatma added, "why should India depend upon the British Cabinet? When India is ready, neither the British nor the Rajas, nor any combination of powers could keep her away from her destined goal, her birthright, as the Lokamanya would have said."

Mahatma On Dignity Of Manual Labour

PRASADPUR (Noakhali), Feb. 7. (API.) Mahatma Gandhi explained here today why he was insisting that no man ought to be free from the obligation of putting in some sort of physical labour daily.

Miss Bina Das, a Congress worker in a neighbouring village, had asked him: "Why should a Togore or a Raman have to earn his bread by manual labour? Is it not sheer waste?"

Mahatma Gandhi said that intellectual work was important and had an undoubted place in the scheme of life. Nevertheless, he would insist that no man ought to be free from the obligation of putting in some physical labour. Physical labour would serve to improve the quality of a man's intellectual output. "In ancient times," said Mahatma Gandhi "the Brahmins worked with their body as well as with their mind. Even if they did not, body labour is a proved necessity at the present time."

Mahatma Gandhi referred in this connection to the writings of Tolstoy and how he had evolved his famous theory of bread-labour which was propounded by the Russian peasant Bondaref.

Replying to another question, Mahatma Gandhi said that he still adhered to the view he had expressed in 1925, that in a free India only those should have voting rights who contributed by manual labour to the service of the State.

GANDHIJI REACHES NANDIGRAM

NANDIGRAM, (Noakhali), Feb. 8. (API): Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Nandigram at 8.45 this morning.

Leaving Prasadpur at 7.30 a.m. Mahatma Gandhi walked three miles in one hour and 15 minutes. Those who accompanied him during his walking tour today included Major General Shah Nawaz.

Nandigram is the fourth village on the second part of Mahatma Gandhiji's walking tour. Tomorrow he visits Vijoynagar where he will stay for two days February nine and ten, as arranged earlier.

Gandhiji On Bihar Tragedy

SADHURKHIL, (Noakhali), Feb. 4 (API): Gandhiji in his after-prayer speech here said he had had a visit from four young Muslim friends who had deplored the fact that he had not corrected the exaggeration of the number of murders in Noakhali and adjacent areas. He added he had not done so because he did not wish to bring out all he had seen. But, he was free to declare that he had found no evidence to support the figure of 5,000. The figure was certainly much smaller.

He was also free to admit, Gandhiji added, that the murders in Bihar, both in number and brutality, eclipsed Noakhali. But that admission must mean a call for him to go to Bihar. He would need no prompting, once he felt that his place was more in Bihar than in Noakhali. He was where he thought he could render the greatest service to both communities.

SPLIT IN CHINESE COMMUNISTS

NANKING, Feb. 8, (I.P.A.): According to reports received from North China, a split has occurred in Communist leadership. It is reported that Lin Piao has been replaced by Chang Hsuch Shih as the Commander-in-Chief of the Communist forces.

NANKING TROOPS STORM COMMUNIST STRONGHOLD

SHANGHAI, Feb. 8, (Reuter): Unconfirmed Chinese press reports said today that the vanguard of Chinese nationalist forces closing in on Linyi, Communist headquarters in northern Shantung, had smashed their way into the city and were now fighting Communists in the streets.

Official quarters in Shanghai and Nanking were unable to substantiate these reports, but indicated that Government troops were making rapid progress in their drive on the Communist stronghold.

Plot To Assassinate Jap Prime Minister

TOKYO, Feb. 8, (APA): A plot to assassinate Shigeru Yoshida, the Prime Minister of Japan was frustrated today with the arrest of a would-be assassin by the police at Matsupama (Shikoku Island), the Kyodo news agency reported.

The prisoner said that he had 10 comrades in the plan. Three were already in Tokyo, he added. He was reported to have been carrying a pistol and complete plans for the assassinate when arrested.

PARIS TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Indias' Participation Uncertain Due To Lack Of Funds

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8 (API): The Hon. Secretary of the All India Tennis Federation, in a statement to the press says that unless donations to the extent of Rs. 15,000 are obtained, the proposed participation of an Indian team in the international Table Tennis championships at Paris may not materialise.

He adds: "Arrangements are being made to send a team of five players and one manager. It is proposed that the players should assemble at Bombay on Feb. 22, after completing all preliminary formalities and the team may start from Karachi on 24 or 25.

If the Bombay Provincial Association can arrange it, there will be an exhibition match in Bombay before the team leaves.

So far donations to the extent of Rs. 5,250 have been received including one of Rs. 2,500 from the Raja Bahadur of Vizianagaram.

BILLIARD & SNOOKER CHAMPIONSHIP

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8. (A.P.I.) The Fourteenth All-India Billiards and Snooker as well as the professional championship starts on Monday, February 10, at the Great Eastern Hotel. The tournament has attracted entries from practically all over India.

The practice on the championship table by the competitors, a new innovation for this year's tournament, But followed by the authorities of the Empire Championship, has already started from the sixth instant.

World Cycling Championship

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 8 (Reuter): The Union Cyclistes International Congress here today decided that the 1948 world cycling championships be held in Netherlands. It has also been decided that new regulations for distribution of votes among member nations be examined by a Commission composed of Belgium, France, Netherlands, Switzerland and Denmark.

IRELAND BEAT ENGLAND

DUBLIN, Feb. 8 (Reuter): Ireland beat England by 25 points to zero in the Rugby Union International here today.

Dutch Threat To Indonesia

Determined To Stay By Force

ACCEPT THE PROPOSAL OR LOSE ALL!

BATAVIA, Feb. 8, (UPA): A high Dutch official said today that the Dutch Commission General was urging the Indonesians to form a co-operative government with the Dutch and warned Indonesian Premier Sjahriar that otherwise the Dutch would regretfully use force to clean up the interior.

This official said he expected the Indonesians would sign the Linggardjati Agreement within two weeks. After that the Dutch will try to persuade Sjahriar to allow Dutch troops to join the official Republican Army in mopping up irregular extremists who operate in the interior where de facto Republican control is recognized.

He said the Dutch were emphasizing to Sjahriar that the Indonesian Republicans had won a great political victory and that he should cash in now by forming a co-operative government. Otherwise, the official said the Republicans would lose all their gains because the Dutch will be forced into military action.

DUTCH DETERMINED TO STAY

He said the Commission was taking a long view of cooperation and, if it succeeds, the Dutch would remain in the Indies for hundreds of years with the Indonesians gradually assuming more and more responsibilities and buying more shares in the presently fully Dutch controlled oil companies.

Some observers believe that the Dutch are losing their patience and are gradually turning to a policy of toughness. The Dutch are determined to remain in the Indies and prefer to do so peacefully, these sources said, adding that they (Dutch) are not worried about Sjahriar's threat to turn the Indies into scorched earth if force is used.

INDONESIAN CABINET CONSIDERING AGREEMENT

An important Indonesian Republican Cabinet meeting is under way at the moment to decide whether to accept or reject the basic agreement with the Dutch reached at Linggardjati last year.

Meanwhile, President Soekarno and Vice-President Hatta in a press interview said that according to Republican sources the Indonesians are willing to sign the Linggardjati Agreement provided such a signature was based on the official correspondence that transpired between the two delegations and the minutes of the meetings and discussions. However, they would not be ready to sign if the agreement is based on the interpretation given to it by Dutch Colonial Minister Johannes Jonkman in the Dutch Parliament.

According to a communique issued by the Republican Ministry of Information today Soekarno said Jonkman's interpretation of the agreement was completely contradictory to the Indonesian attitude and in his view — Soekarno's — violated the original agreement reached at Linggardjati.

MAN ARRESTED WITH HAUL OF 244 KNIVES

JAMSHEDPUR, Feb. 8 (API): One person was arrested at the Tatanagar railway station while taking delivery of a consignment containing 244 big knives.

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ON EVE OF BUDGET SESSION

Kher To Make Statement On Groundnut Position

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With only a day left for the Budget Session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly to open, the Congress Legislature Party and its Executive Committee held long discussions this evening for nearly five hours at the Council Hall.

The Prime Minister of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, presided over the deliberations of the meetings.

The Executive Committee whereas discussed the non-official resolutions to be moved in the ensuing Session, the Legislature Party devoted its attention mainly to the consideration of the Industrial Relations Bill and the Harijan Bill, both as amended by the Legislative Council and the latter also as reported upon by the Select Committee, and the Money Lenders Bill, which still has to go through the second and the third readings

POLITICAL SITUATION REVIEWED

Reviewing the general political situation in the country Mr. Kher referred to matters nearer home. There were certain matters, he said, such as the supply of wheat, which were beyond the control of the Provincial Government. The position with regard to groundnut oil and control of groundnuts was also difficult to be managed, because certain provinces were not having control over this. The Government, he added, would shortly issue a comprehensive statement on the situation regarding groundnuts

LEAGUE PARTY MEETS

The Muslim League Legislature Party also met this evening at the office of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League and unanimously elected Mr. Abdul Kadir Khan (Poona) as the leader of the League Party in succession to Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, who has been appointed Commerce Member in the Interim Government.

Under the old regulations the Party had two deputy-leadere. Mr. Abdul Kadir Khan and Mr. Abdul Kadir Shaikh. Today the Party decided to have only one Deputy-leader.

Punjab Order Condemned

The meeting adopted a resolution condemning the order of the Punjab Government "restraining civil liberties of the citizens of the Province and indiscriminate arrests including women, and the inhuman treatment meted out to them". The Party urged the Viceroy and the Government of the Punjab to exercise their special prerogatives to "restore civil liberties" in that Province.

By another resolution the meeting congratulated the leaders and the masses of the Punjab "on their unprecedented fortitude courage and sacrifice "and assured them of the full support of the Mussalmans of the Bombay Province in their struggle against the repressive measures adopted by the tottering Congress-cum-Unionist Ministry in power in the Punjab".

"MY DEAR, DO NOT WORRY, OUR PARAMOUNTCY WILL ALWAYS REMAIN SAFE."

REVITALIZING HOME GUARDS ORGANISATION

City Congress Workers To Discuss Schemes

BOMBAY, Saturday: A conference of the active Provincial Congress workers which will discuss in details schemes for revitalizing the Home Guards organisation will be called by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. This was decided at a meeting of the Committee held this evening. This conference will be followed by two more in which non-Congress workers and police officials will also participate.

The B. P. C. C. gave its approval to the appointment of Mrs. Lilabhen Patel as the Adjutant G. O. C. for the Sevika Dal. The appointment has been made at the suggestion of Mrs. Saphia Khan.

A report submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee on the draft of the Fragmentation (Prevention) and Consolidation of Holdings Bill, was also discussed at the meeting. The Ad Hoc Committee has recommended that a provision should be made in the Bill for encouragement of co-operative farming.

BOMBAY SOCIAL WEDDING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The marriage of Miss Jayalaxmi Mehta, daughter of Sir Chunilal Bhaichand and Lady Mehta with Dr. Nareschandra Parikh, son of Dr. Keshavlal Malukchand Parikh, took place today at Madhavbaug. A large and distinguished gathering, including Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, was present on the occasion.

The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of a large number of presents.

French Claim Success At Hanoi

PARIS, Feb. 8, (U. P. A.): A communique from the French High Command at Hanoi said today that French efforts to clear the area around Hanoi had been "crowned with success".

The Friday afternoon communique said three columns marching along three different routes converged at the ferry on the Red River, 10 kilometers north of Hanoi, and were able to occupy the place without firing a shot. The fort of Hoai Duc Phu was occupied at 7 a.m.

French losses were said to be "extremely light".

A P. CORRESPONDENT WOUNDED.

The Agence France Presse reported today from Hanoi that the Associated Press correspondent there, Moutschet, was seriously wounded by a Viet Nam sniper. His condition is reported to be critical.

FRENCH LOSSES SO FAR.

The French High Command in Indo-China announced today that French casualties in the colonial war amounted to 1,855 killed and wounded since the outbreak of hostilities on December 19. The number of dead was not given.

One reconnaissance plane and a transport were destroyed in landing, and several planes and four armoured vehicles were damaged by enemy action, the announcement said.

CITY MUSLIM JOURNALISTS TO FORM ASSOCIATION

BOMBAY, Feb. 8, (A.P.I.) a meeting of Urdu, Gujrati and English Muslim joudnalists of Bombay will be held on Monday (Feb. 10) at 4 p.m. in the office of "Iqbal Daily", to discuss the formation of a joint Association and other important matters.

SCALING DOWN OF STERLING BALANCES

Indian Statesmen Bound To Oppose

LONDON, Feb. 8, (U.P.A.): In a letter to today's "Times", Guy Wint, commenting on India's sterling balances said Indian statesmen in the present circumstances are bound to stick to the letter of the bond in opposing the scaling down of India's sterling balances.

"The Indian Press is against the scaling down of the balances and it does show the public temper. No Indian leader at present is secure enough to associate himself with moderate proposals which could be represented as a surrender of India's full rights", the writer said.

The writer suggested, in these circumstances, the leaving of a long-term settlement and advocated a short-term settlement of the sterling balances issue, warning that if the negotiations at the present time ended in a deadlock this would stand in the way of a political and military agreement in the future Indo-British treaty".

NEWS IN BRIEF

KARACHI, Feb. 8, (U. P. I.): Freddie Johnson, a British military deserter, was arrested here. He stole a motor van and was eventually arrested from a hotel.

KARACHI, Feb. 8, (U. P. I.): Two officials of the Hyderabad Central Jail have been suspended following an enquiry into the recent escape of a gang of dangerous Hurs from that jail.

KARACHI, Feb. 8, (U. P. I.): It is learnt that the Karachi Municipal Corporation is imposing a tax of Rs. 15 on each cinema show. This will yield Rs. 2,00,000 annually.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8, (A. P. I.): Latest information from official quarters indicates that twelve under-trial prisoners are now on hunger strike in Comilla jail. The condition of no prisoner is serious and artificial feeding is not being resorted to in any case.

BEGUSARAI, Feb. 7, (A. P. I.): The police raided the local office of the Communist Party and arrested Mr. Brahmdeo Singh, a prominent Communist worker and the President of the Monghyr District Kisan Sabha. Mr. Singh had been absconding for the last one month, and the police had been in search of him for sometime past in connection with the agrarian trouble in certain villages of the Sub-Division.

NAGPUR, Feb. 7, (U. P. I.): The Trustees of the ancient Sri Ram Temple at Ramtok situated on the mountain of Namgiri have decided to throw the temple to the Harijans.

PATNA, Feb. 7, (U. P. I.): The Patna police searched on Friday the open the temple to the Harijans. Times", a Muslim League daily, and the residence of Mr. M. Yunus, a Muslim Leaguer, this morning. The searches were conducted in connection with the letter published in the "Patna Times", on which the Commissioner of the Patna Division has based his defamation case against the paper. It is further learnt that some documents were seized by the police.

Will It 'Bear Fruit'?

Sports Jottings From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO— AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT—OPPOSITION TO CONVERSION—BIRTH OF PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIPS—REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE—SURPRISING METAMORPHOSIS—CAUSE OF ABSTENTION—FEAST OF HOCKEY—SPORTING EVENTS GALORE—TEST RUBBER FOR AUSTRALIA.

About twenty five years ago when I was Tennis Secretary of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana I had called an informal meeting of tennis representatives of the five principal Gymkhanas of Bombay and the Willingdon Sports Club with a view to form a national controlling body and to convert the Western India Lawn Tennis Championships run by the Bombay Gymkhana, into an All-India Hard Court Competition. The reason for the first step was that the AILTA was then in existence only on paper, and for the second, that there was no such tournament in the country at that time.

AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT

Unfortunately my youthful enthusiasm did not receive suitable response from those who attended that meeting. R. D. England of the Bombay Gymkhana and the late J. A. D. Naoroji of the Willigdon Sports Club opposed the idea of starting a rival body in Bombay. They suggested that we should all help A. C. Gupta, who was then ploughing his lonely furrow to build up and strengthen the body he had brought into being. This was agreed to almost unanimously. So the idea of establishing an All-India Lawn Tennis Association was dropped

OPPOSITION TO CONVERSION

The suggestion for converting the Western India Championship into All-India Championships was equally opposed by the representatives of the Bombay Gymkhana. My contention that the Bombay Gymkhana tournament could be rightly called "Hard Court"—instead of 'Lawn Court'—Championships and it should be the premier competition, as it really was, on this type of court in India, did not also find any support from the others. Nor that they did not like the idea, but they were afraid of inseparable difficulties which might come in the way of such a conversion.

BIRTH OF PRESIDENCY CHAMPIONSHIPS

At that time I felt the need of more "open" competitions in our City and the province. I had actually worked out a plan for launching a major tournament under the auspices of the Hindu Gymkhana. When these representatives turned down both my proposals I thought of giving my competition the national titles. But my friends dissuaded me, as they feared that there would be strong opposition to it from many quarters. So I named it the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Championships and had it inaugurated in the year 1924. The Bombay Gymkhana authorities were up against it at the start—So much so that they refused to change the dates of their private competition to accommodate an open meet in which many players of All-India repute took part.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE

Fortunately I was able to persuade Sir Reginald Spence, then President of the Bombay Gymkhana and a Vice-President of the WIFA to come to my rescue. To the credit of the European players—particularly ladies—I must say that they gave wholehearted support to my project. In consequence the Waudby Road tournament was shifted to accommodate the Provincial Championships.

Another thing which I did had a far-reaching effect on the sporting bodies—not only of Bombay but also the whole of India. It was almost a fashion at the time to have only Europeans on our controlling bodies or tournament Committees. I set the ball rolling by including representatives of the principal Gymkhanas, Willingdon Sports Club and the YMCA on my Committee.

SURPRISING METAMORPHOSIS.

The result was that the other tournament committees and sporting bodies have gradually followed this lead. But the most surprising thing that has happened is the conversion—even though temporary—of the Western India "Lawn Tenni's" Championships into All-India "Hard Court" Championships There cannot be two opinions as to the necessity of a national tournament of this type. Instead of having Lawn Tennis Championships on hard courts, it would be wiser to have two separate competitions to be played on lawn and hard courts every year. Calcutta and Bombay are the most suitable centres for holding them. The AILTA would do well to put them on a permanent basis as early as possible.

CAUSE OF ABSTENSION.

The tournament which is now being played at the Bombay Gymkhana, has not attracted many of the leading players from other parts of the country, despite the fact that the performances in it will be taken into consideration in the selection of the team which will be sent to Europe next summer for the Davis Cup. I wonder if it has anything to do with the excessive travelling and other expenses which some of these stars demand from the Tournament Committees. If this be so, the names of the players concerned should be made public. Sham-amateurism in any shape or form should be discouraged. I would rather have full-fledged professionalism than underhand dealings by so-called sports men.

SPORTING EVENTS GALORE.

Bombay is now in the mildst of a hectic season of sporting events. No sooner than the Tennis Tournament is over the Hindu Gymkhana will start the Presidency Championships on its own courts at the Kennedy Sea Face. I understand most of the stars who are now in Bombay will participate in it.

Then we will have the Zonal Quadrangular at the Brabourne Stadium commencing on Friday next. The cream of Indian cricket will gather there to make the festival the outstanding cricket event of the year.

As if there are not enough to satisfy the palate of our fans, we shall have a series of hockey competitions wherein teams from all parts of the country will gather.

FEAST OF HOCKEY.

To start with, the Provincial Championship will occupy the stage. As the season will be a packed one, the BPH.A has restricted the entries to the senior first and second division teams only. This will be followed by the Invitation Tournament for which several up-country teams have been specially invited. Finally the Inter-Provincial Tournament will round off the feast on the Association ground. Along with there we shall have the All-India and Inter-Provincial Tournaments for women.

Soon after the National Championships are over, the Aga Khan Tournament will be heralded at the Bombay Gymkhana. Need I say that it will be as attractive as ever, despite the luscious fare provided by the above-mentioned engagements.

TEST RUBBER FOR AUSTRALIA.

The fourth Test match between England and Australia has ended in a draw. When Don Bradman, the wonder batsman of the world, was dismissed for a duck and Australia had registered only 24 runs for the loss of their first two wickets, it was strongly hoped by many of England's supporters that Walter Hammond would at last succeed in winning this Test. The fact that the visitors had put on the substantial score of 460 in their first innings had given rise to such speculations. But Albert Morris, Lindsay Hassett and Keith Miller wrecked that hope in a determined manner. Then it seemed that Australia would pull the chestnuts out of the fire. Thanks, however, mainly to the gallant efforts of Denis Compton who earned the rare distinction of scoring a century in each innings and stonewalling tactics of Godfrey Evans. England managed to avert a defeat. The match was characterised by the rare achievements of two players—the other was Morris of Australia,—who claimed a century in each innings.

Is It True?

That England's high hopes—engendered by Don Bradman's dismissal for a duck,—of winning the fourth Test match at Adelaide was shattered to pieces by the Kangaroos?

That Lindsay Hassett upset Hammond's apple cart by setting the score at a funeral pace?

That Morris and Miller sealed the fate of the British lion by twisting its proud tale to breaking point?

That the no-balling propensity of the visiting bowlers caused deep disappoint in the ranks of the British journalists touring with the team?

That the sportscribes may insist on a six-day-hunger-strike on the part of England's players during the Tests as they are said to be overfed by their Australian hosts?

That the Great Don laughed in his sleeves when the tourists built up their house of cards on the foundation of his duck?

That India's leading stars will assemble at the Brabourne Stadium this week-end to exhibit the degrees of their brilliance on its sporting wicket specially prepared by Duleep?

That the performances of Bradman Co. against England have set many of them to intensive physical training and running exercises?

That they are preparing for long leather hunting crusades which the Kangaroos are likely to set before them?

Gandhi—Greatest Living Man

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (Reuter): Describing Mahatma Gandhi as the "greatest living man", Rev. John Hayes Holmes, Minister of the New York non-denominational community church, said that he was looking forward to renewing his long friendship with the Indian leader next autumn when he goes to India to deliver the Rabindranath Tagore lectures at Indian universities.

Rev. Holmes made this statement on the occasion of the 40th year of his Ministry.

Reaffirming his belief in non-violence, he declared that the world faces the problem of "getting rid of war before war gets rid of us."

In the two world wars he resigned but 2,000 members of his church including Jews, Protestants, Catholics, Negroes, Indians and Chinese refused to accept his resignation.

GANDHIJI WANTS TO BE ALONE

PRASADPUR (Noakhali) February 7. (API): Mahatma Gandhi has again expressed a wish that he should be left to himself as much as possible as of late, more and more people have been encircling him during his evening walks and during is journey from one village to another. In particular he wants that during his evening walks, none except a few companions if at all should accompany him.

Three policemen deputed by the Bengal Government for Mahatma Gandhi's protection walk almost heel to heel with Mahatma Gandhi when he goes out. According to a police source here, the highest police authorities have ordered that the policemen on protective duty should be by the side of Mahatma Gandhi always

GREEKS WANT BRITAIN TO QUIT

ATHENS, Feb. 7 (Reuter): Several thousand Greek left-wing supporters demonstrated outside the Headquarters of the United Nations Enquiry Commission here today while the Commission was in closed session. They carried banners saying the "British Must Go."

The Commission is enquiring into Greek allegations that Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have aided guerillas in northern Greece in their struggle against the Greek Government. The demonstrators shouted slogans demanding suspension of all current death sentences and return of political deportees from exile.

BITTEREST ATTACK ON GREEK GOVT.

ATHENS, Feb. 7 (Reuter). In the bitterest attack on the Greek Government yet heard by the United Nations Commission investigating Greek allegations of frontier violations by her neighbours, Albania today accused Greece of pursuing a policy of "imperialistic designs and aggressive warlike policy towards Albania."

Refuting Greek charges as "absurd and ignoble vilifications", the Albanian delegate Colonel Nesti Kerenezi endorsed the accusation made by the Bulgarians yesterday that the Greeks themselves were responsible for the present situation. He alleged that Albanian, Bulgarian and Yugoslav "fascists" who had found refuge in Greece were left free "to plot against the democratic regimes in Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia."

NEW BIOGRAPHY OF STALIN

MOSCOW, Feb. 7 (APA). A new biography of Generalissimo Joseph Stalin published in Moscow today declared that Winston Churchill was forced to open the second front because Stalin's 1944 strategical plan would have enabled Russia to occupy all Germany and liberate France with her own forces alone

This circumstance, the writer said, referring to the successful accomplishment of Stalin's plan "compelled the former Prime Minister of England, Churchill, who up to now was against the opening of the second front in Europe, to undertake an invasion in Western Europe. In June 1944 the Allies conducted a successful landing of forces in North France"

"Hitlerite Germany," the biographer wrote, "as comrade Stalin foresaw, was caught in pincer between two fronts."

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OUR DELHI LETTER

THE DELHI MERRY-GO-ROUND

From Our Special Correspondent

Dealing with diverse topics such as the unsocial socialists, unreceptive receptionists, and the "roomboy" chapprassis....

NEW DELHI.

In this age of emancipation, women sit in the Legislatures and stand against lathi charges and tear gas. The unauthorised strike to hold the public to ransom has become commonplace and the performance of a fair day's work for a fair day's pay is almost abnormal.

The State employees seem to believe that the State exists to provide them with an easy, idle existence. The more State benefits are provided, the less the public's servants appear to be willing to do in return for the money. The boots of discourtesy are on the feet of Government servants, high and low.

Somebody is destroying the productivity of this country. Who that somebody is, I do not know. All I know is that productivity of the country is systematically being destroyed. What I have seen in Delhi is that the Will to work is being undermined, and the pernicious doctrine to destroy the economic life of India is being infiltrated amongst the producers of wealth much more in State employment than in others.

FOULING THEIR NESTS?

Those who are behind this movement, for one thing, are destroying the case for nationalisation. I will illustrate my point from the railways. The lines under Company management before they were nationalised, were paying three and a half per cent minimum dividends to their shareholders and were paying income-tax to the Indian Exchequer. Within three years of their nationalisation, the Shareholders' dividends have been wiped out and income-tax paid to the Central Government has disappeared. The Company managed railways, after nationalisation have become liability. Arguments are advanced now that the Railways should not pay interest on the money the Central Government had borrowed from the public to finance the enterprise.

The Labour Leaders do not hesitate to advocate an increase in the third class fares in order to meet their demands. This is the result of nationalisation of Railways.

The Labour Leaders are supposed to be Socialists or Communists, but by their policy, they are strengthening Capitalism in this country. The example of Railways is often cited to prove the futility of State enterprise and to advocate the case for private enterprise, say in the Development of Civil Aviation. The State, it is argued, will get through private enterprise the maximum development of Civil aviation at minimum cost. The Airways Companies, furthermore, will pay income-tax. The competition will bring down rates, as far as the public is concerned. And above all, the Government would not have the perennial headache of Communal representation in the Airway Services. It will be thus seen, what harm the Leaders of "Slow Down Work" are doing to the cause of nationalisation and to the backward Communities.

PERNICIOUS DOCTRINE

A new doctrine has recently been propounded. It is claimed that an employee has a vested right in his post and that he should be maintained in Service even though the purpose for which it was created had passed away. The demonstrations and representations of the war-time employees of the Government of India will illustrate my point.

Nobody could grudge workers getting maximum benefits and best conditions of service provided they too make their full contribution to the co-operative effort of producing wealth. Then again, employment and condition of service are governed by the availability of money, and the Society in which the proletariat forms the majority, could not be expected to pamper its one component part at the expense of others.

I will cite an example. The railway labour could not demand and should not get conditions of service to maintain conditions of service for which the non-railway labour had to pay through higher rates and fares. The non-railway labour can and willingly does make its contribution for the common good, so long as the Railway labour played ball. So far there is hardly any All-India Labour Policy and various categories of labour pull their own way to secure maximum benefits for themselves even at the cost of other categories of labour. Let me analyse this point. If employment at the war level or high standard of living for the railwaymen is to be financed by raising rates and fares, "ipso facto" a postman, a rural workman, a shoemaker and so on shall have to pay for it. The same thing will apply in the case of postal employees. There is another question, namely whether the Rule of "Economy of High Wages" operate in India. Judging purely from the present Delhi conditions, it could be stated that it does not.

CUSHY CORRIDORS

As I said at the outset, the State employees seem to believe that the State exists to provide them with an easy and idle existence. Those who dispute this assertion should visit the Re-Settlement Directorate. He will see for himself the Ministerial Staff loitering in the corridors as if it were Hyde Park.

I had an occasion to visit the Directorate recently. I did it at the instance of the Labour Secretary. I reached the Directorate at 1-5 p. m. and asked the "Receptionist" to enquire from the officer concerned whether I could see him. I was informed that the officer had directed that he was going for his lunch and would be pleased to see me at 2-45 p. m. My time meant nothing to him. I may add that the Cabinet Ministers and Secretaries in the Government of India's Secretariat often do not leave for lunch till 1-30 p. m. But of course, they do not do such arduous work as the officers of the Re-Settlement Directorate are called upon to do. It requires an art to do nothing and yet pretend to be busy; to create paper scarcity and add to inflation.

CAPITAL STORIES

A word is needed about Receptionists. During the War, entrance into the Secretariat was regulated by permits and receptionists had been appointed to issue the permits. The system was abolished when the War came to an end. It has been introduced in the Re-Settlement Directorate, presumably to guard the secrets of "much talk and no work." Second Instance. Mian Mohammed Rafi, Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Assembly Department has gone on three months' leave two days before the commencement of the Budget Session of the Central Legislative Assembly. He did so last year and went on leave prior to the commencement of the two Sessions of the Assembly. The off-Session work of dosing in the Assembly Department is so heavy that a man does require rest when actual work begins.

Let me cite instances from the lower rung of the ladder.

You may ring up a telephone Exchange. You will be lucky if the operator lifts the receiver before five minutes. You ask for a number and very often you will be told that the person concerned has no telephone. Meanwhile, giggling is going on at the other end. If you persist, you may be advised to find out the number yourself.

Last week an Air Mail letter posted on Saturday from Delhi reached Calcutta on the following Friday. It, however, did reach its destination. An Air Mail Registered letter was returned to its sender in Delhi, while another registered letter posted on December 24 to an All-India Leader residing in Bombay is still loitering about and has not yet reached the addressee. A man was arrested here for the alleged offence of tearing up a telegram, he was carrying for delivery the other day.

REFRESHING ADMISSION

It was therefore, refreshing to the Communications Member Sirdar Abdul Rab Nishtar and his Secretary Sir Harold Shoobert admitting that the efficiency of the Post and Telegraph was below par. This is, however, not enough. The inefficient men should be asked to make room for those who are better fitted for the work, or their promotions should be stopped. The men are however, not interested in their work. Their only interest lies in higher and higher scales of pay.

Ten coolies were employed in the garden of an Honourable Minister for one month. They languished over their hookahs and did not do a stroke of work. Their supervisors were busy otherwise, selling grass.

If you go about in New Delhi, you will find it dirtier and shabbier than ever before. On the Parliament Street, the P.W.D. recently constructed cycle tracks. For months the heaps of rubbish lay about beautifying the road. Even today, no "dressing" of the track and the footpath has been done.

The flooring in the house of a Cabinet Secretary had to be re-done. The uprooted Chunam was spread round the garden trees. In the Assembly Member's houses, verandahs were added to the servants' quarters at least three months ago. The mortar and bricks are still lying about the whole place.

These are instances picked up at random to show that efficiency has gone out from the Government of India and has been replaced by the demand for higher wages.

THE MISSING COURTESY

Apart from this, sense of courtesy has almost evaporated from public servants. Every Railway Ticket Collector or a telephone operator regards himself as the direct representative of the King Emperor. The public may put up with discourtesy for some time, say from the police, but certainly not from the employees in the Commercial Departments. A customer seeks not only the most efficient and best service, but also the most humane and courteous servicemen. Indians preferred Italian Shipping lines before the War, because they were treated as "plackies" on the British Shipping Companies. Similarly they prefer to use moter transport because even the poorest is treated as a gentleman. Let the Railwaymen beware!

I had occasion to write at least twice about the boy chapprassis of the Government of India. My enquiries are really revealing. These boy chapprassis are really domestic servants of the Ministerial and even in some cases, the Superior Staff of the Government. They work at home during off hours and in office during office hours. Some of them come to office only on pay day. All attempts to replace them by sturdy, disciplined and more efficient ex-servicemen have, so far been resisted by the "vested interests" in the Secretariat. An office-liveried jamadar by day and a room boy in the mornings and at night is the latest innovation of the fertile brains in the Government of India. Long live Jobocracy!

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.
WHO,
WITHOUT OPERATION
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"HIS GENIUS ENDOWED ALL MANKIND"

(Continued from Page 7)

one of the most popular of Edison's inventions.

The Electric Bulb

Edison is best remembered for his invention of the first practical incandescent electric lamp. He was 31 years old and already an established inventor when he became interested in lighting by electrical incandescence. On October 21, 1879, after testing hundreds of different metals and materials and having spent more than 40,000 dollars in fruitless experiments. Edison succeeded in making an incandescent lamp in which a loop of carbonized cotton thread glowed in a vacuum for over 40 hours.

Important though this lamp was, it constituted only a small part of Edison's electrical contributions. He devised and invented an entire generating and distributing system ranging from giant dynamos to conduits, insulators, fuses, meters and sockets. He improved dynamo efficiency from 40 to 90 per cent. More important he devised the multiple-arc system of distributing electric current. Until Edison accomplished this, lighting with electricity was impractical as all lights on a circuit had to be either lit or turned off at the same time. The multiple-arc system made efficient and economical distribution possible.

On October 6, 1889, the world's first motion picture was demonstrated in a tar-papered building at a laboratory at West Orange, New Jersey. This pioneer motion picture was a talking picture as Edison had synchronized the film with his phonograph.

Received Many Honours

In 1928 the United States Congress awarded Edison a medal for "development and application of invention that have revolutionized civilization in the last century." He received many other honours: In 1889 he was made a Commander of the French Legion of Honour; in 1892 he received the Albert Medal of the Society of Arts in Great Britain; in 1908 he was awarded the John Fritz engineering medal from American Engineering Societies; and in 1914 he received the Rathenau (German) Medal. In 1927 he was elected to membership in the United States National Academy of Sciences. He received honorary degrees from Union College, Princeton University and New York University.

Edison produced some 1,100 patentable inventions, the greatest number of patents ever issued to an individual by the United States Patent Office.

Until he died on October 18. 1931, Edison exercised unceasing vigilance in devising means of improving the quality of his products and increasing the economy of their manufacture.

Of Thomas Alva Edison it has been truly said: his genius endowed all mankind.

Let us talk it over—

It was only a few days ago. My servant came for work rather late. God bless him, he came at all! Somehow he seemed to be out of sorts. I therefore asked him if he wasn't feeling well. The way he answered wasn't quite satisfactory but of course I didn't want to pursue the matter. Having finished his job, he came and said now it was my turn to do some work for him.

He held before me a crumpled, ink-stained paper and asked me to read it out to him if I could! And by jove, that was almost my test, for I could hardly decipher the letter. It wasn't a bad hand but the chit was severely man-handled and it had become so damp that I had to read it twice over to myself before I could read it out to the servant.

Though pinned by a kindly and literate neighbour, the letter was from his wife who had asked him to take away their two chidren to Bambai as grains were disappearing from the village. Besides there was a complaint that he hadn't written home for very long nor had sent any money for which I began to rebuke him mildly. But to my surprise, he cut me short very impatiently and asked me to complete my perusal first!

Obviously, the letter was read to him by someone else too. However, he wasn't satisfied with my performance either perhaps he thought each and every word was not done justice to. But how to convince him to the contrary? Unless he could himself read a little.

* * *

Only if he could read a little, indeed! How many millions of times shall we have to repeat this pious wish. And strangely enough this very wish embodies the great task before the nation. For, literacy has been defined by the Indian census authorities as 'the ability to read and write a post card in one's mother tongue? How quickly is it possible to create this ability in the vast numbers of our people by celebrating the 'literacy week' once in a year? This weekful of posters, lectures and fund collections was all right as a means of propaganda.

Ever since the war began, the bureaucracy has treated us to sumptuous propaganda about health, food, education etc. etc. But what we must now have from the people's governments is vigorous and concrete action. Priority No. 1, must go to the literacy campaign. And as we all ought to know, no campaign can be a success with mere annual dress rehearsals. The rank and file have to be in battledress all along till the goal sought is finally won.

This war on illiteracy is mainly to be fought in several lakhs of our villages and not merely in the few cities and towns. Now, who will shoulder this task if not the majority of the student population in the country? Every year, thousands and thousands of matriculates and graduates are turned out from the schools and colleges. Surely they ought to be able to take up this work for sometime if not for many years. The work is so urgent that we must have some sort of conscription of the educated.

Those who find the work congenial can make it a career, while others can switch on to something different after finishing their term of 'literacy service.'

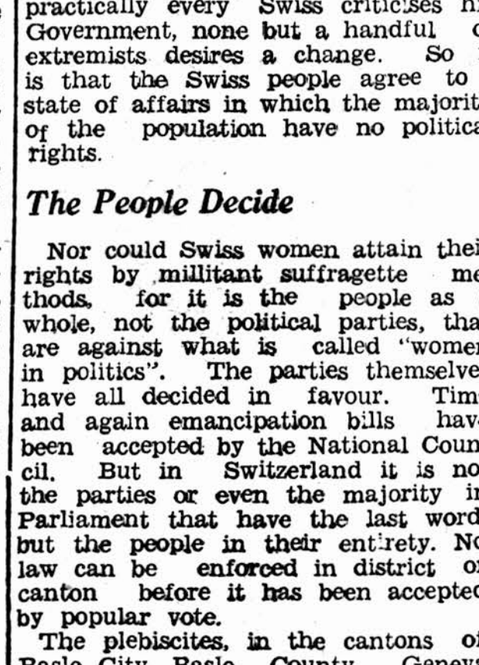
In fact work in 'literacy service' should be recognised as a "sine qua non" for a University degree or a Government job. The schools and universities should arrange village excursions and camps for junior students. These will help a lot in popularising the work and have immense propaganda value as well. And was are badly in need of propaganda activities in the villages which are not catered to by the film, press and wireless.

* * *

After all this it goes without saying that the educated women also will have to offer their services in this work of national importance. After matriculation, very few can afford college education. Instead of languishing at home till the right man comes along, wouldn't joining the 'literacy services' be doubly beneficial? It will mean some occupation and also a qualification. Besides, the latter will come in handy any day in future.

However, in this respect it is the parents who will need more convincing than the girls themselves! Time and again, we are being told that India requires a greater number of women teachers in the field of primary and secondary education. Their paucity will be felt more in the scheme of literacy and adult education. Who else but women can tackle adult women brought up in purdah, seclusion and orthodoxy?

—Leela.



Women In Politics *(The Swiss Say)*

MEANS DIRT IN THE KITCHEN!

The most politically-stable country in the world is ruled by a minority. Switzerland has no franchise for women and the statesmen cannot alter an age-old tradition.

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Sometimes—but rarely—the Swiss women is moved to action. Below over a hundred women parade the streets of Berne with a petition carrying 50,118 signatures, demanding votes for women. Some 11,000 men had been induced to sign—perhaps because they knew it was hopeless anyway.

Once again Switzerland, Europe's oldest democracy, has affirmed its resolve that women shall have no part in its political affairs. Plebiscites in four Cantons have produced an overwhelming majority against franchise for women, and only 40 per cent. of the men voted, the rest being confident that the ladies had no hope.

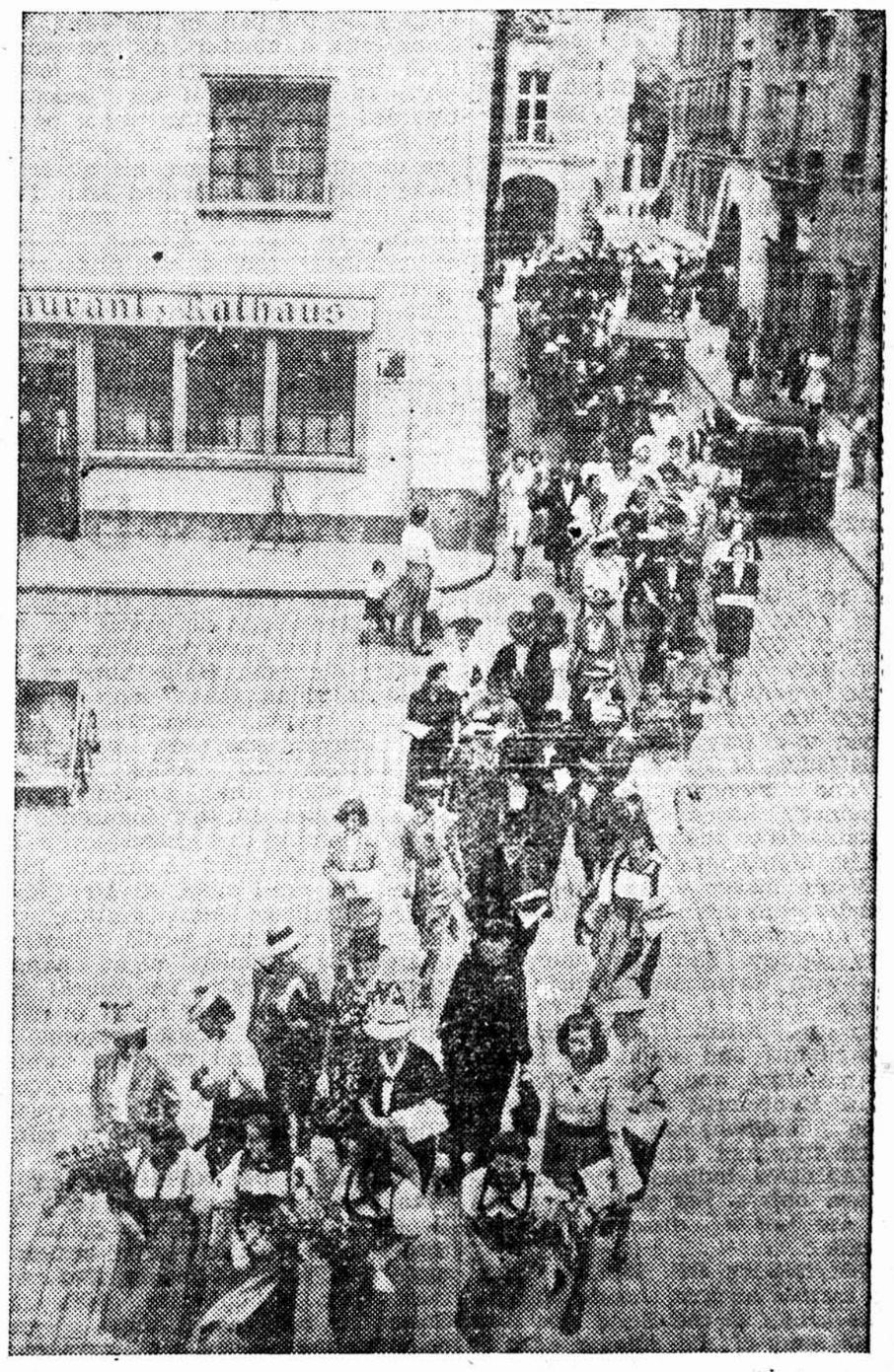
Switzerland's women exceed the men by 200,000, but they are both debarred from voting and ineligible for public office of any kind, and that, say the opponents of feminine emancipation, is the reason why the country is so well run!

The keynote of Swiss political life is certainly stability. A Cabinet crisis is unknown, for the ministers are public servants who govern in accordance with the instructions of the two Councils or Houses. The seven Federal Councillors (Cabinet Ministers) line up and assume the Presidency in rotation. They hold their posts in the Cabinet for life, or until they retire owing to bad health or old age. A resignation for any other reason is a red-letter event; it happens only once or twice in a lifetime. Elections never produce political landslides, and though practically every Swiss criticises his Government, none but a handful of extremists desires a change. So it is that the Swiss people agree to a state of affairs in which the majority of the population have no political rights.

The People Decide

Nor could Swiss women attain their rights by millitant suffragette methods, for it is the people as a whole, not the political parties, that are against what is called "women in politics". The parties themselves have all decided in favour. Time and again emancipation bills have been accepted by the National Council. But in Switzerland it is not the parties or even the majority in Parliament that have the last word, but the people in their entirety. No law can be enforced in district or canton before it has been accepted by popular vote.

The plebiscites, in the cantons of Basle City, Basle County, Geneva and the Ticino produced anti-franchise majorities ranging from 30 up to 60 per cent., the joint opinion of German, French, and Italian-speaking Swiss.



The strange thing is that Swiss anti-feminism is not a political but a moral issue. Women voters would certainly give their active support to any political party that actively supported them, which is why no party opposes emancipation. But the men really vote as they feel, and they still feel that a woman is not on the same plane as a man. Before the recent plebiscite in Basle a poster was displayed which aptly illustrated the thoughts of the antagonists of emancipation. It depicted a fine Swiss cake with a dirty-looking blue-bottle sitting on it. There was no explanatory text, but every Swiss understood what was meant: "Women in politics means dirt in the kitchen. so keep the women at home."

The Women Are Passive

None of this alters the fact that the economic structure of the country obliges no fewer than 850,000 women to work for their living. They are to be found in factories. shops, and offices, but all leading positions are closed to them. As civil servants they advance no further than the post of secretary or typist, and no woman has ever yet held a responsible office in Swiss diplomacy.

In commerce, there is no question of equal pay for equal services. Female labour is convenient because it is cheaper. In Switzerland many public officials are elected by the community. Schoolmasters. local councillors, pastors, and the leaders of social welfare organisations are chosen by the people themselves. But no women may stand as candidate.

One of the main obstacles in the path of emancipation is that the majority of Swiss women do not want it, at least not to the extent of fighting for it. Subordination is in their blood. This can be seen in the little things of everyday life. It is no uncommon sight, for instance, to see a Swiss woman helping her male companion into his overcoat in a restaurant; and when something is dropped, she is generally the first to stoop for it. She likes, chivalry, but does not expect it. The Swiss divorce rate is, by the way, the highest in the world except in the U. S. A.

There are quite a number of women's organisations in Switzerland, but the number of militant women is negligible. There are even women's clubs whose aim is to prevent feminine emancipation. A male organisation with the aim of depriving the male of his vote would be called Fascist, but the term for a woman's organisation of the same type has not yet been coined.

Miss A. L. Grutter is one of the veterans of the Swiss "Votes for Women" movement. Hers is an unpromising role. She is a grammar school teacher and her promotion is barred.

WOMEN'S PAGE

A Monumental Work

HISTORY OF DHARMASHASTRA (Ancient and Medieval Religious and Civil Law). By Mahamahopadhyaya Pandurang Vaman Kane, Vo. III. Published by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. Price Rs. 30.

Review By R. K. Prabhu

The third volume of Mahamahopadhyaya P. V. Kane's monumental work on the history of ancient and medieval Hindu religious and civil law, which has been recently published, places at the disposal of the world of Oriental scholarship a veritable treasury of authoritative references and illuminating dissertations on the thousand and one subjects which come under the purview of three principal branches of Dharmashastra namely Rajadharma or government and statecraft, Vyavahara or law and administration of justice, and Sadachara or customs and usages. The first volume of the series appeared over 15 years ago and the second one in 1941. Owing to the difficulties engendered by the unexpected prolongation of the last war, the present volume could see the light of day only at the end of 1946. The fourth and last volume, which will deal with subjects left out of the previous volumes, has yet to be published. That the venerable Mahamohopadhyaya, in spite of advancing age and physical infirmities should be labouring on it day and night and should be keen on seeing it in print as early as possible, bespeaks volumes for his untiring energy and unexampled devotion to scholarship.

In the first part of the present volume, which contains more than a thousand pages, the theory and practice of government and statecraft as delineated by ancient and medieval writers on Dharmashastra is dealt with in great detail by the author. All ancient Hindu writers would appear to have realised that the stability and orderly development of society and the happiness of individuals depended to a very great extent on the way rulers of States fulfilled their duties and responsibilities towards their subjects. Rajadharma is, therefore, stated to be the root of all dharmas. The Mahabharata observes "the king is the maker of his age" and that it he who can usher a golden era or an age of strife and misery for his country. Sanskrit literature dealing with Rajadharma, which is otherwise known as Rajashastra, Rajanitishastra, Nitishastra, Arthashastra, Dandaniti and so on, is extensive. Apastamba and other Dharmashastras, Manusmriti and other Smritis, the Mahabharata, Ramayana, Kamandakiya and other Nitishastras, and Kautilya's famous "Arthashastra", are only a few of the works which are full of dissertations on statecraft.

"DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS"

The various ancient theories regarding the origin of the State and of kingship, and of the "divine right of kings" are dealt with at length by Mr Kane. He finds the germ of the theory of the divine right of kings even in the Rigveda and the same is seen to be upheld in Manusmriti, Mahabharata and other works. In these works the king is regarded as "either god himself, or god's vicar or vicegerent performing functions similar to those of several gods." It is hardly necessary to point out that in other ancient countries like Egypt and Chaldea similar ideas regarding the divinity of kings obtained widely. In India, however, from very early days, as Mr. Kane points out, along with the idea of the divinity of kings we find the utmost emphasis laid on the king's duties and responsibilities towards his subjects. This emphasis, embodied in the form of injunctions or exhortations to the king, served as a salutary curb on unbridled autocracy on the part of the ruler. Mr. Kane cites a number of references from the Mahabharata and other works to show that it was generally regarded "that the king cannot do as he likes, that he has to carry out the dictates of Dharma, his power to make new rules is limited and if he does not act up to the rules of Dharma he may be deposed, disobeyed or killed." Indeed, one finds more than one instance in the ancient works, of unpopular kings being driven out and even killed by their subjects. There are also instances of the selection of kings by popular approval.

Mr. Kane also discusses the question whether there were republics in ancient India and he comes to the conclusion that such republics ("ganarajyas") did exist. He is, however, inclined to think that most of such States were oligarchies and that there was no such thing as election by voting in connection with the ancient political assemblies. In this connection it is worth noting that democracy in genuine form prevailed in ancient India among the rural units. As Mr. Kane observes, "village administration was self-contained and would function whatever government might happen to be at the centre. The central government did not very much interfere with local administration, except in the matter of land revenue, protection against invasion and exercised only general control and supervision. The village communities were miniature states."

SENTIMENT OF NATIONALITY

As regards the sentiment of nationality, Mr. Kane rightly points out that "the modern idea of a nation is more a question of feeling and sentiment than of objective fact. The State has been at all times a great co-ordinating agency, but as its boundaries were extremely variable in ancient India, the modern sentiment of nationality, of 'my country, right or wrong', hardly ever arose in India (except perhaps for over a century in Maharashtra in the 17th and 18th centuries and among the Sikhs). In the whole of Hindu India, there was no doubt a certain unity of religion, philosophy, literary forms and conventions of arts and forms of worship, and in reverence for holy places, but this did not make for a deep-seated and effective sentiment of nationhood or national unity....There was no doubt a great emotional regard for Bharatavarsha or Aryavarta as a unity for many centuries among all writers from a religious point of view, though not from a political standpoint. Therefore one element of modern nationhood viz. being under the same government was wanting. But it must be noted that from very ancient times there was always the aspiration among great kings and the people to bring the whole of Bharatavarsha 'under one umbrella.' Mr. Kane has further pointed out that "even in the West the sentiment of nationality practically arose after the partition of Poland, and as a consequence of the French Revolution and of the Industrial Revolution which led manufacturing countries to search for markets and to exploit backward and less developed peoples."

Mr. Kane's other observation that ancient Hindu writers on the science of government "provided for a more or less static society and did not encourage any dynamic thoughts or movements" and that "there was no strong or assertive middle class nor was there any organised Church" is true to a certain extent, but it should be remembered that the seeds of steady growth and orderly progress were inherent in the elaborate system of the division of duties and responsibilities among the various classes of society, which went by the name of Varnashrama. Orderly evolution, and not revolution through the application of stimuli from without, was what was aimed at by the ancient social and political law-givers. As Mr. Kane himself has pointed out, in summing up the ends or purposes that the state in ancient India placed before itself, "the proximate goal of the state in India was to create such conditions and environments as would enable all men to live in peace and happiness, to pursue their avocations, to follow their own customs and usages and their 'svadharma', to enjoy without interference the fruits of their labour and property acquired by them."

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

The second part of the volume which deals with "Vyavahara" or law and administration of justice, treats of the ancient theories of crime and punishment and the machinery of administration of justice. Subjects like the qualifications of judges, grades of courts, court fees, plaints, rules of pleading, title and possession, witnesses, oaths and use of ordeals, kinds and methods of punishment, jails, interest, debts, gifts, wages, sales and purchases, partition of wealth (Dayabhaga), adoption, woman's right to property, stridhan, and scores of allied topics are dealt with succinctly and illuminatingly by the author.

The third part of the volume deals with Sadachara or ancient customs and usages which have left their mark on and still continue to influence the Hindu social organisation. Questions arising out of the conflict among rules laid down by the Shrutis, Smritis, Puranas and Sadachara are discussed. A lengthy chapter in this section is devoted to the consideration of "Kalivarja" or actions forbidden in the Kali Age. So as to elucidate the subject-matter thoroughly, Mr. Kane has thought it necessary to deal at length with the question as to what constitutes the Kaliyuga. In this connection he discusses the theories of Yugas and Kalpas and incidentally also the astronomical data in the Mahabharata, so as to fix the date of the Great War which forms the theme of the epic. Those interested in the last question will find an admirable summing up of the various viewpoints of modern writers on the subject. Mr. Kane refrains from advancing any definite views of his own, but he appears to the present writer to have missed the point that the system of reckoning the month at the time of the Mahabharata was "purnimanta" or from full moon to full moon and not from new moon to new moon, and that if this point is kept in view it is possible to solve the riddle of the beginning of the Uttarayana or the northward movement of the sun from the winter solstice at the time of the Mahabharata—a riddle which has vexed the brains of so many writers on the subject up till now.

The whole work, as we have already observed, is of a truly monumental character and reflects the greatest credit on the learned author's zeal and devotion to scholarship, which are perhaps unexampled in this country at the present day. The Mahamahopadhyaya has laid all his countrymen and particularly the world of oriental scholarship under a lasting debt of gratitude by his encyclopedic work on the Dharmashastra. One fervently hopes and prays that he will be blessed with sufficient health and energy to complete the monument to which he has devoted so many precious years of his life.

The volume contains, besides a lengthy bibliography, an exhaustive general index, an appendix containing long extracts in Sanskrit and list of names of officials and an index of technical and other important words in Sanskrit. The work has been prepared under the supervision of the Publication Department of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and printed at the Aryabhusan Press, Poona, which is a guarantee for the admirable production of the volume.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I was reading with interest in the "Between Ourselves" columns what a friend had kindly to say about this Children's Corner in particular—By the bye, have you not noticed it yet—or have the elders not—that this is not a mere 'Children's Corner'? It is the Children's 'Own' Corner—Your own corner! I have also read the appreciation of many other friends who, writing on different points, also refer to the 'Children's Own Corner' as a useful feature of this journal....

And I was myself beginning to feel how I would make it more interesting, by giving a variety of matter and a number of pictures—how I would improve and bring it again to the same standard as it was in the days bygone—if only, yes, if only more space were allotted to the "Corner...."

But then I have read also the reply of the Editor who, it seems, cannot oblige and spare even an inch more occasionally—for here is a fresh notice from him: "You have exceeded your quota this week. Please don't repeat." So there you are, my dear young friends! Let us try and remain content with what little is at our disposal....

* * *

VOICES OF ANIMALS

Apes gibber, asses bray, beetles drone, bears growl, black birds whistle, cats mew, cocks crow, cows low, crows caw, deer bell, dogs bark, doves coo, ducks quack, foxes bark, frogs croak, geese, hiss, grasshoppers chirp, hawks scream, hens cackle, horses neigh and whinny, hyenas laugh, jays chatter, lambs bleat, lions roar, magpipes chatter, mice squeak, monkeys chatter, nightingales pipe, owls hoot and screech, oxen low, peacocks scream, pigs grunt, rooks caw, sheep baa, stags call, swans cry, tigers growl, vultures scream and wolves howl.

* * *

RATHER DIFFICULT

Said Usha, "I'll answer anything you care to put to me."

"Oh yeah," said Atul. "Well just what caused the death of the Dead Sea?"

* * *

BALKAN-JI-BARI ACTIVITIES

In Matunga Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri Satish Desai showed magic tricks and Shri Roy certain educational films. Marine Lines Balkan-ji-Bari has started a Hobbies and Handicrafts Section which is becoming very popular. Dahanu Road and Dahanu Balkan-ji-Baris passed a day together, and had an interesting programme of games, stories, etc. Baroda Balkan-ji-Bari arranged for the stay and sight-seeing of the Sind Balkan-ji-Bari workers who visited the place on their way to Sind after the conference. Ahmedabad Bankan-ji-Bari is fast growing, and so is the Bhuleshwar Centre, where the Members have joined in hundreds.

All boys and girls, without the distinctions of caste or creed, can join the great brotherhood of Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pies stamps for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan" Khar—Bombay 21, who will always be glad to hear from you!

The Sind Group of the Balkan-ji-Bari workers who attended the recent Conference at Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar-Bombay

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D G VYAS

National Cultural Trust—Country-Wide Inquiry Needed —Immediate Administration Of Art—Bring Art To The People— Usual Channels Of Supply—Art Gallery For Bombay—Acquisition Of The Kanheri Caves—Influence Of The Film On Children.

Having passed through an unprecedented crisis during the dark period of the political subjugation of their country. Indian arts seem to be on the verge of completing their odyssey. Inclination, on the part of the Government, to revitalise art is one of the happy signs of the inauguration of an era of popular regime at the centre and in some of the provinces. Only a few days ago it was positively suggested by the proposal adopted by the Central Advisory Board of Education for the establishment of a National Cultural Trust.

New Anchorage

The temple and the court were, in ancient India, the mainsprings of the progressive development of the various arts. The latter, now having lost their original moorings, should be linked up with some centres which would ensure their propagation and progress on the own lines. Assignment of the administration of art to an overwhelmingly popular agency like a National Trust will be a novel experiment in this country. Since it will place Indian arts in entirely new environments, it should be undertaken with the utmost care and circumspection.

The development of every art strictly on the traditional lines and from the point at which it came to a standstill, and dissemination of the same on a country-wide scale should be the main objectives of any scheme intended for the reorganisation of art. The establishment of a National Cultural Trust is conceived by the Central Advisory Board of Education as the best expedient, but attempts should be continued to ascertain if any institution or individual has a better alternative in view.

Preliminary Inquiry

Before giving assent to any proposal for the reorganisation of art, the Central Government should tentatively accept the scheme of the Trust as a basis of discussion and should invite opinions on it from all parts of India including states. The Member in charge of education and arts should, in the course of his occasional tours, establish contact with the people of all shades of opinion on cultural matters and with the leading art and cultural institutions. Such a procedure will enable the Government to acquaint themselves, irrespective of the preferences and prejudices of the officials of the department, with the traditions and trends of art of the various provinces and with the grievances or ideological divergences, if any, of each of the latter.

Thorough preliminary inquiry should be considered as an essential prerequisite of the constitution of a Trust or any similar body on a sound basis. The Trust and the academic machinery, through which it would operate, should be fully representative of every school of art based on the classic tradition. They will lead to the suppression of the creative endeavour if they are dominated by provincialists or monopolists from whom the sphere of art is not free and allowed as such to function as all India bodies.

Government's Duty

Being in an advisory capacity the Trust or any similar institution will expect the Government to exercise executive powers for the purposes of the promotion and propagation of art. Apart from the centres of training in arts, museums, art-galleries, design centres, theatres and concert-halls will be required for the diffusion of arts of the standards approved by the academics. The provision of such institutions should be primarily an obligation of the Government and municipalities and not a voluntary "act of charity" by the pious philanthropist. The Central and provincial governments and states should, therefore, be prepared to implement the projects recommended by the academics.

Whether any machinery like the Trust is set in motion or not, Indian arts should be promptly subjected to administration in an efficient manner and not neglected as a routine departmental work. The beginning should be made by formulating high standards in consultation with accredited hereditary masters and educated life-time devotees of the classic tradition and by adopting some effective measures to discourage the circulation of art of faked or inferior quality. The Government of India should consider the desirability of working out a plan for the acquisition and preservation of the available relics of and for the erection of national memorials to the great celebrities of the past and present in the sphere of art, literature and culture—and of recording the wealth of high music and dance of all the schools from their hereditary exponents. They should, at the same time, demand from foreign countries the available art and cultural treasure which India has lost through the ignorance of the people and craftiness of art-traders.

Constant supply, through the usual channels, of art of the right type to the people should be one of the immediate and main concerns of the Government. Education is the best medium for the cultivation of the ground congenial to the growth of art. Not only should it be expanded and made compulsory upto a certain age, but it should be remodelled especially in conformity with the principles of self-expression and art appreciation. Refined aesthetic sensibility and not puritanical austerity should be one of the distinctions of the educated future citizens of India. Education should create a demand for art, especially for Indian arts of the high standards.

People should live, move and work in the environments of art. In the present age architecture is missed as an art because it is allowed to assume the proportions of an industry. Modernism has not only succeeded in stifling the distinctive traditions of the country, but it has withheld art alike from the well-to-do and the poor. Simplicity is not a negation of beauty. If housing is approached as a problem of architecture it should provide, even to the poor, environments of art in addition to shelter. It is high time now that India should evolve a system of national architecture which would be in keeping with her traditions and would be suitable for her modern requirements. The Government should not wait till an academy is founded. They should provide an effective corrective of the architectural vagaries of the day and should aim at bringing back even the humble and poor in the atmosphere of art through architecture.

Industry—both manual and mechanised is an important channel through which the currents of art can flow towards life. Designs of textiles, ornaments, furniture and other objects had made art as an article of daily consumption by the people in the ancient times. They had introduced art in the palace as well as in the college. The Government, industrialists and leaders of the Swadeshi movement have failed to appreciate the values of design, because they have approached industry mainly from the economic angle. The Government should establish centres for research in and supply of designs and should organise industry as a channel to convey art to the people.

There are agencies like the radio, film and stage which provide music, drama and dance in varying measures to the different sections of the people; but none of them is guided by any definite standards or subjected to cultural control in some form by the Government or the public. Though a department of the Government the Indian radio enjoys the liberty of even playing to the gallery. The film is still in the stage of an industry and has claimed considerable field of the theatre. The stage in recent years has become a clearing house of the raw and spurious dance, music and drama. The Government ought to take the initiative in the matter of regulating the diffusion of art of the right quality. Art should be deeply implanted in and not clamped on the surface of the life of the people.

Art Gallery

While declaring open the annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society on January 29 the Governor of Bombay gave an assurance that the question of the site for an art-gallery is under the anxious consideration of the Government and that the work of construction will begin soon after the location is finally decided upon. The art gallery, for which Sir Cowasji Jehangir has offered a magnificent donation, will be the realisation of the long cherished desire of the Bombay Art Society. It will be a proud achievement of Bombay.

To the credit of the Bombay Art Society stands nearly sixty years' record of valuable services rendered by it to art and artists. In spite of that it is gratuitously offered at times counsel of perfection. The organisation, every year, of an exhibition on an all-India scale is not an easy undertaking. The impetus which it gives to the growth of art is beyond comprehension of those whose interest in art is superficial and scanty.

Besides the annual exhibition the Society has provided facilities to artists to hold their small and individual exhibitions in the salon maintained by it, and it has already encouraged several one-man shows. Obviously the society cannot be held to blame if some artists prefer to seek shelter in other quarters. In addition to the salon provided by the society, Bombay is going to have an art-gallery through the generosity of the Society's President.

The society is known for its eagerness to extend its activities, but it needs liberal financial support and not merely words of advice. All those who like the society to carry out their suggestions, should help it in raising funds and thereby should give concrete evidence of their interest, if any, in art and artists. No service is rendered to art by people who speak something—relevant of irrelevant—on it and do nothing.

Progressive Step

It is gratifying to note that the Government of Bombay have decided to acquire and preserve, as a relic of ancient Indian culture and a beauty spot, the rock-cut Kanheri Caves which are situated a few miles away from Bombay. An extensive area surrounding the caves will also be purchased and developed into a public park and garden. Rightly speaking the Kanheri monuments should have been removed from the list of private ownership long ago. The Government should now proceed with the project and bring the caves soon under their protection.

The acquisition of the caves is a part of the five year's scheme to increase national parks and gardens on a province-wide basis. A department of National Parks and Gardens will be set up and an advisory committee will be appointed. Besides the preservation of the Kanheri caves, prevention of damage to natural beauty spots will be among the functions which will be assigned to the new department. The formulation of such a scheme is a progressive step which the Government of Bombay have taken even during the times of difficulties.

The Right Move

A Federal Grand Jury in Chicago is said to have urged, in a letter addressed to the President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, the elimination or reduction to a great extent, of the portrayal of drinking scenes in motion pictures. The reason assigned by him for the proposal is that young people and children exposed to the influence of pictures with drinking scenes are likely to acquire drinking habit which leads to crime.

Some of the partisans of the Indian Motion Picture Industry will resent any proposal if made by the authorities for improvement in the film in the cultural and moral interests of the people. They will go to the extent of decrying even the popular ministries as brutally puratinic in outlook and an official move, if any, to raise the tone of the Indian film, as an act of bowdlerism.

The prevention of juvenile delinquency in India demands, on the part of the authorities, very careful scrutinisation of every film whether produced in this country or imported from outside. If healthy growth is to be ensured to children, they should be withdrawn from the influence of bad pictures and other bad environments. At the same time children should be provided something positive in the shape of educational and entertainment films specially made for them.

Gossips

By Miss Angela Trindade.

FISHING OUT A COMMON MAN

(Continued from Page 23)

the 'soul' of wit; its body is a long chain of rebel words which follow no inconvenient rules of grammer and composition.

There is no divided opinion about our hero's oratorical talents. He is most happy when on a platform and he has a talent to convert any place into a platform. He speaks from pure inspiration! His speech is an unconscious performance. It is full of technical difficulties—a bit beyond amaturish audiences! And out of pure malice people say that he speaks with his instincts.

In discussions he raises doubts with a vengence. Intelligent doubts seem to do pilgrimage to his brain as if it is a holy place and emerge out, in self-evident simplicity—washed off of all their impurities and sophistications.

These are but four random studies of the Common Man. These can be multiplied to nth degree and yet you can't find anything common among these so-called common men. Common women, we are confident, will make more interesting studies but space forbids us to attempt in that direction, and who knows you may be tempted to remark 'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread'.

It is however, our firm conviction that there ain't anything common among socalled Common Men and the fact remains that there is no person living, dead or in the embryo called the Common Man. Also, the only commonness among men is their uncommonness.....'

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

From the window of my hotel room, even as I write this, I can see them marching along the Mall in a seemingly endless stream.

It's the oddest procession you can imagine. A women's procession.

But these women have no faces—at least faces of most of them are hidden under heavy shroudlike veils.

Among them there is a sprinkling of unveiled young women and girls too, including the vivacious European wife of Feroze Khan Noon (who once in Simla, in my hearing declared that the 'Daily Worker' once used to be her favourite paper in England, went on to speak of awakening of "my people" meaning thereby Panjabi Muslims, condemned "Hindu" Congress, and finally left for a cocktail party.

There are half a dozen college girls in smartly tailored coats and about fifty school girls in their teens, still too young to be locked within the four walls of Zenana. But the bulk of procession is composed of these "women without faces"—the veiled women of Lahore marching to the Assembly to register their protest against the arrest of the League leaders and the Public Safety Ordinance under which they have been jailed.

I have no sympathy with the objects of this procession. I know that these women or even their leaders are really not concerned with civil liberty as such. They are only carried on the wave of emotion engendered by the illusion of Pakistan. Some of their slogans are communal, jingoistic and therefore dangerous. I know all this. Yet the sight fascinates me.

For it is not the women's procession that is marching along the Mall. It is the social revolution.

"Walls Of Zenana Are Crumbling"

The phenomenal scale on which the Muslim women are participating in it is the most significant and striking aspect of the present agitation carried on by the League in the Panjab. Just as various campaigns of civil disobedience launched by the Congress gave an impetus to the emancipation of Indian women in general, similarly the last two weeks in the Panjab, more particularly in Lahore, have set social forces in motion which will ultimately break the centuries old prison of orthodoxy and pardah within which the Panjabi Muslim women in towns have been forced to live so long.

It is not something I am imagining or imposing my own arbitrary interpretation on the facts of the situation. I have just read before publication the diary written by a young and spirited, League worker, Aisha Siddiqa, editress of the Urdu magazine 'Niswani Duniya' (women's world). And this is what in the course of her reflections she has to say:—

"Now the fight for women's rights is at last linked with the freedom struggle of our people and our country.. for the last ten days I am being swept off by the mighty tempest. None can say yet who and what will be drowned in this storm of women's voices raised in slogans. Very soon pious Maulavis will have to give 'Fatwa' whether such a movement in which women are participating conforms to their orthodox views. But perhaps this rising storm of Muslim women will drown such orthodoxy itself."

"The four walls of our sheltered homes are crumbling. The frog of little enclosed well is now flounderring in limitless ocean. The Muslim woman who had never ventured beyond the confines of her home, who was not even permitted to peep out of a window, is to-day marching through the streets, shouting slogans, defying authority, willing to sacrifice everything for her country and her people."

I wouldn't go so far as to endorse that. For what motivates these undoubtedly courageous women (who have unflinchingly faced teargas attacks) is not love of country but religious zeal bordering on sheer fanaticism. Also I suspect that for many of these 'pardanashin' women the movement provides a rare opportunity to emerge from their dull, monotonous, deathlike, frustrated existence into a larger, active and exciting life. Which doesn't mean that I don't admire them for taking advantage of this opportunity.

While they march on these "women without faces"—and out of a tent like "Burqa" emerges a withered wrinkled hand firmly clutching a standard bearing the green League flag, you wonder what impulses, what ideals, what aspirations, have brought this old woman out of her dark corner into the blinding glare of political struggle.

Loyalist Tradition Broken

Friends from Bombay have written to ask what I think of this agitation. I honestly tell them I don't know—yet the situation is full of paradoxes, some puzzling mixture of blind idealism and farseeing opportunism, awakening but unthinking masses and shrewd, sometimes selfish, leadership, vague but just resentment against bureaucracy and irrational religious frenzy, seeds of democratic upsurge and germs of fascitic chauvinism, lofty idealism and vulgar abuse, who can venture a summary verdict on a movement which is kept up on such diverse slogans as these:—"Ordinance Raj Tore Do".

"Khizar Vizarat Tore Do"

"Khizar Kanjar Murdabad".

"Kaisay Lengay Pakistan? Jaisay Liya Tha Hindustan".

"Down With Union Jack. Up With League Flag".

While reserving an exhaustive analysis for a later date I can briefly sum up my impressions as follows:

The mass of Panjabi Muslims are agitated and convulsed as never before.

(1) The political consciousness, but blest of them.

(2) The loyalist tradition of rural Panjab is at last broken. Some of the most spectacular demonstrations, and regular mass raids on jails and courts have occurred in areas steeped in tradition of loyal military service.

(3) For the first time the League leaders of a major province have received the baptism of fire by courting imprisonment—some willingly, others forced to follow just to preserve their leadership.

(4) So far the movement has not developed into communal riots. The League leaders and workers have taken definite care not to antagonise the Hindus and the Sikhs and to stress the anti-Government character of the movement. In our neighbourhood at least one attempt by some fanatics or agents provocateurs to start stoning and looting a Hindu hotel was foiled in time by League volunteers.

(5) So far at least in Lahore the movement has been peaceful. I saw an English police official on a motorcycle trapped in a crowd, his face white with fear, emerging unscathed and escorted to safety by volunteers.

(6) The League leadership and Government both were caught unprepared for the turn of events I suspect neither still knows what further step to take.

(7) It is the ex-Congress President of Panjab, Mian Iftikharuddin, who is responsible for the movement (self-conscious emulation of Congress agitation technique is too obvious). On October 13, 1945 Iftikhar declared from League platform "It will be a great day for me when I will take Nawab of Mamdot and Mumtaz Daulatana with me to Jail". I am still deeply pained at Iftikhar's defection from the Congress but I must take off my hat to him for achieving the impossible by trapping the entire Panjab League leadership into jail with him. Mr. Jinnah might well suspect this as a Trojan horse manoeuvre of "perfidious" Congress.

Writers' Roll Of Honour

As against the servile implications of titles like Khan Bahadurs and Rai Bahadurs, Knights of the Bath and Knights of the Garter, and the purely commercial connotation of the star system of the American stage and screen, a pleasant contrast is provided by the Soviet system of conferring the title of "Artist of the People" on men and women who have distinguished themselves in the varied fields of art. The title itself suggests a significant relationship between the artists and the people, a relationship which is not recognised by the upholders of the ivory tower theory of Art and Literature.

An honour similar to the Soviet title of "Artist of the People" was conferred on a number of old and young writers and artists of Andhra when their names were read out at the Andhra Progressive Writers Conference in Madras and, one by one, they were introduced to the vast gathering present on the occasion. The cheers which greeted them testified to the great esteem in which they are held by the public of Andhra. It was a sight atonce thrilling and inspiring, and it re-established that personal contact between the artist and his audience which is so essential for the creation and propagation of great art and literature.

Equally gratifying was the fact that the men of letters thus presented on this occasion were not all young radicals or "progressives" or leftists, but included a large number of older men of genius who have made an enduring contribution to the glory of Telugu literature, without necessarily adopting the label "progressive." This gesture on the part of the sponsors of the conference struck at the root of the usual charges levelled against progressive writers—that they are literary upstarts and vandals who are out to discredit and destroy the classical tradition.

For, present at this conference or associated with it through messages of greeting and goodwill, were such eminent literary figures as Dr. Chilkuri Narayan Row (Dramatist, Poet, Scholar and Philologist), M. Somasekhara Sarma (the famous historian of the Andhra University), Pendyala Subramanyam Sastri (the sixty-year old Poet and Critic), Nidadavolu Venkata Row (Andhra scholar), Visvanatha Satya Narayana (Veteran Dramatist, Poet and author of Ramayana in Telugu) Devulappali Krishna Sastri (another veteran who was once regarded as the leader of the Romantics), Tapi Dharma Row (Poet, Critic and Scenario-writer), and, finally, my kind and generous host, Justice Rajamannar, the President of the Conference, who combines legal acumen with an interest in drama and is a playwright of no mean order.

*

Enviable Record

Indeed, it can truly be said that the Andhra Progressive Writers Association is fully representative of all the finest, most liberal (in the true sense of that word) and progressive trends in Telugu literature and today it is the most important and active influence in the literary life of the South. From veteran classicists to folk poets and raw young experimentalist writers, as many as nine hundred are listed on its roll of membership. This is not only a record for the South but it makes Andhra, by far, the biggest and most important branch of the All-India Progressive Writers' Association.

Nor is the work of the Association restricted to holding meetings and conferences. It is actively engaged in publication of progressive literature. It publishes a first class Telugu monthly magazine called ABHYUDAYA and has so far published a number of volumes of plays, poetry, stories and biography.

While a number of people have worked together to make the Andhra Progressive Writers' Association the living and vital organisation that it is, much of the credit must go to its modest, self-effacing Secretary, Chadalavada Pitchayya, a young man who has sacrificed much for the sake of this movement. To him and all his colleagues and associates—my heartiest congratulations for the astonishing success of the conference and best wishes for the future of the progressive writing movement in Andhra Desha!

*

Songa Won't Do!

Paul Robeson, the world-famous Negro singer, who went to sing for the Spanish Republicans in the midst of battle, who once sang "Vande Mataram" at an Indian Independence Day Rally in London, who gave up a fabulous income when he refused to play servile Negro roles for the films, who has always raised his voice in defence of freedom and against injustice and oppression, is again in the news.

He has declared that he is giving up the stage and concert platform for the next two years to conduct a campaign throughout the United States against "race hatred and prejudice." "Some of us", he asserted, "will have to speak up and appeal to the people to respect the common rights of others. It seems I must raise my voice, but not by singing pretty songs."

As by his previous actions, Robeson has again affirmed the social responsibility of the artist—a responsibility that is disowned by so many other artists! In India there will be general sympathy for the cause that he wishes to espouse. Racialism, whether of the Nazi, Imperialist or American brand, must be fought and crushed. But we hope that Robeson is giving up only "pretty songs" of the concert stage and not SONGS altogether. For we believe that his glorious voice is a potent weapon in the fight for human liberty that he is waging and he must use it for that purpose by singing the songs of freedom and social justice, of equality and human brotherhood. His voice must be lifted—and IN SONG—against tyranny and oppression. For the Robeson voice is a source of inspiration for the lovers of freedom and it has the ring of doom for the oppressors and enslavers of human kind.

Almost simultaneously with the news of Robeson's new resolve comes the report that a famous Spanish singer has refused to appear on the stage in London so long as the British do not put an end to their scandalous appeasement of Franco. This again brings to the fore the question whether an artist owes allegiance only to his art or, like any other human beings, also to other values of human life—like Truth and Freedom. Robeson and the Spanish singer have given their answer. What is the answer of the Indian artists, the idols of the stage and the screen and the radio?

DO YOU KNOW THAT--

1. London is the only place in the world where there is a regular daily television service available to the public.
2. The full name of the well-known insecticide D.D.T is "P.P.—dichlordiphenyl —1—1—1—2—3— trichlorethane."
3. Archaeological excavations in Yorkshire show that even 2,000 years ago people had mirrors attached to their chariots to see what was coming behind.
4. Mount Vesuvius has added 490 feet to its height as a result of the eruption in March 1944.
5. Only 10 per cent of London's buildings escaped all damage from bombing during the war, while more than 10 per cent were totally destroyed or damaged beyond repair.
6. The world's largest ocean is the Pacific covering an area of 63,986,000 square miles.
7. Swedish forests provide a practically inexhaustible store of timber which can be converted into fodder for horses and cattle.
8. Railway tickets printed annually by British Railways at their own ticket printing works number 700,000,000.
9. The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 statute miles.

General Knowledge Quiz

1. Who is the inventor of the fictional character "Tarzan"? (a) Willard Price; (b) E. R. Burroughs; (c) Lewis Carroll.
2. What is Esperanto?
(a) An international language; (b) New anti-T. B. drug; (c) A butterfly found in Brazil.
3. "Radio sonde" is a—
(a) Meteorological instrument; (b) A radar apparatus; (c) Sun-spot disturbance.
4. An apiarist is one engaged in the study of—
(a) Bees; (b) Birds; (c) Apes.
5. Which famous British cricketer was once offered the crown of Albania?
(a) W. Hammond; (b) C. B. Fry; (c) J. B. Hobbs.
6. Dr. Malcolm Sargent is well-known as a—
(a) Heart Specialist; (b) Painter; (c) Conductor.
7. Coloured cottons have been known as a—
(a) China; (b) Russia; (c) Egypt.

ANSWERS

1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (a); 4. (a); 5. (b); 6. (1); 7. (b).

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Humorous Skit

By Faquira

The latest cant is Common Man. Infact the popular prejudice of the day is in favour of the Common Man. This elusive phenomena has become as mysterious and as elusive as God—to be found everywhere and yet to be seen nowhere. And if you are an atheist you may liken him to the Invisible Man whose presence could be suspected anywhere and traced nowhere.

Of a sudden he has become a matter of 'grave' concern of every body—right from the Khetwadi Comrade to the Malabar Hill Rotarian. It has become a craze to champion the cause of this enigmatic class of persons, lest one was not dubbed in that category. This 'stunt' has become so contagious that every one has become uncommon and now it is just 'the other fellow round the corner' who is the Common Man.

Being a group of eminent scientists —the Faquira Assn. was not going to swallow this dope perpetrated by the soap-box and chowpatty sand orators and blitzing journalists.

They were deeply convinced that "there ain't any such creature as a Common Man". In fact we hold (purely out of scientific intuition) that you scratch any human being whom you suspect to be a common man and you will wonder how uncommon he is!

The Assn. therefore appointed a small committee of senior Faquiras to 'go into this mystery of Common Man and to report about his unique qualities of head and heart, average size etc., if there was a reasonable ground for suspecting his existence.' The committee drafted a detailed questionaire to record his first reaction to many popular questions like: How often you quarrel with (a) Your Wife, (b) Your Employer, (c) Your Neighbour, (d) With Others? What makes you believe that you are living in 'The Century of the Common Man' etc. etc. and along with it were many personal-data questions including matters emotional and his opinion on the Bombay Anti Bigamy Bill. The investigators were instructed to bump across any person whom they could reasonably suspect to be a common man and create rapport over him (through hypnosis if necessary) and to make him answer the questionnaire.

At the end of the day the Investigators brought discouraging reports. The first one reported with a nervous excitement that he was chased full one mile by a so-called common man and only with great difficulty could he return safe. The second one added that his client was rather more non-violent as besides proclaiming his (Investigators) family history etc. in public nothing more was the matter. The third one was suspected to be a C. I. D. and dealt with according to accepted code. The fourth one appeared to be a little more successful as he resorted to Irani Cha as hypnotic but the answers were not very satisfactory.

For example his opinion on the A. B. B. (Anti-Bigamy Bill) was that it was superfluous for the Common Man, though it may admirably give some security to the uncommon ones. He argued that inflation and wives vary in inverse proportion. That we could hardly accept as a scientific truth. Therefore we decided to change our method of investigation and instructed the Investigators to study the personality of few random samples of Common Man in details (without his knowledge) and submit a pen picture.

Below is given the verbatim report of the four Investigators:

Case No. 1

If by chance you are blessed with the gift of imagination, think of an ordinary soda-water bottle, enlarge and elongate it in your mind till it assumes human dimensions—then scatter a handful of hair on its head and you will get this Common Man. Your imagination should not however expand to the extent of breaking open this innocent-looking soda-bottle, for, it is capable of expanding with unexpected suddenness—bubbling and fuming with threatening gaseous energy. A splendid bluff you may say—bluff peppered and salted with sense!

He is a born speaker, and like all born speakers he believes his mission in life is to inflict speeches upon others. Speech-making, infact is his natural medium of expression, It is his fundamental and inalienable right, and wherever he goes he would exercise this divine right of his sedulously and passionately. When he is at the dinner table, he would rather eat his own words rather than mere food; when he is out for evening walk wisdom begins to cry, out in the streets, and when he is on the platform he is like Cleopatra in love —all fire and air.

Behind all this furious activity is his dominating passion for becoming prominent and for projecting himself into every important affair of the day. This desire to play the leading role is so great in him, that he would, if he was attending a marriage, wish to be the bride-groom, and if he was attending a funeral he would certainly wish to be the corpse!

In the romantic field too, he is a factor to be reckoned with. His emotional elasticity is something to be wondered at, and it is the good fortune of a 'limited' number of fair girls to be able to claim him as their 'first' love. He told me that his other mission in life is the pursuit of beauty, and therefore his fascination will shift concomitent with the transformation of women to beauties. His latest imaginary victim is reported to be a girl, who, he says suddenly turned beautiful overnight in a new sort of dress! Apparel oft discloses the woman! With his qualities of head and heart, I am sure he is destined to win more fair friends in quick succession, and who can deny these qualities in him; even his inveterate enemies admit and admire them.

Case No. 2.

He is a modern edition of Addison's will Honeycomb. An amiable gentleman with a stooping gait who dissolves into smiles and a sort of canine demonstration of gratitude at casual glances from unsuspecting maidens. His smile is a golden mean between a grin and an yawn. In groups exclusively composed of men he appears like a fish out of water. There is something in him which suggests the bygone age of chivalry. And with a few subtle touches here and there he can easily be palmed off as one of those Knight-errants of old. Pity that he should walk on this earth like an anachronism in this prosaically dull 20th Century.

In his occasional pair of pants he exactly resembles a first prize winner in a fancy dress competition. His capacity for supressing the unnecessary and inconvenient characteristics of masculinity in the company of ladies is widely accepted. This protective colouration, which would easily put a chameleon into shame, is his peculiar charm.

Lean smiling gallant; ever ready to satisfy the suspected whims of capricious ladies.

It is a rare treat to see him hurry hither and thither to satisfy the suspected whims of capricious ladies. A nod a contraction of the brow, a slight contraction of the lip, an unintentional wave of the hand from a member of the fair sex is enough to kindle in him a spirit of service and to inspire him to spontaneous action. On such occasions it is not uncommon for the chivalrous knight in him to dissolve into the uncomplaining personal attendant and the ever dependable errand boy.

Case No. 3.

He is being of a different world; and that is why he feels out of place everywhere and at home nowhere. He has a far-away look in his wide open eyes. And you can never say whether he is a member of the 19th Century literary club reborn or one of Shaw's character come to life. He is bundle of contradictions too. Otherwise how can you see the raw materials of a mathematician and a poet, a sportsman and an intellectual, a palmist and an atheist—all rolled into one? He is a born idler and a cynic. The moment he was born, he is said to have questioned his own birth. And as a reputed idler he was called upon to accept the Chairmanship of the All-India Idlers' Assn; but as a worthy idler he, declined the honour; for the Chairmanship (even of the Idlers' Assn.) meant work. The logical conclusion of being an idler is that he is a pacifist also. And therefore as a protest he refused to read Newspapers during the six years of War except, of course for looking up Cinema programmes. Being a poet, he is a dreamer by nature and the following is the picture of the world as it ought to be;

"Where the land is without wars and Poetry is placed high,
Where Omelet is free and the building has been broken up in smoking and gossip rooms,
Where strong tea flows eternally from the fountain kettle,
Where clear stream of soda has not lost its way into the dreary desert mines of Indian Politics;
Where the mind is led forward by thee into the ever-widening smoke circles of Gilt-flake and Lacorona
Into that hell of idlery, my Beloved, let my mind awake.

These lines might give you a peep into the mind of this Common Man. Recently he is experimenting 'Grow More Moustacene Campaign' and he invites opinions, suggestions etc. from every-body— from the Panwalla to the Lady psychiatrist. Last but not least, it appears that he has no deep rooted connection with the soil of life, for one day in his reflective moods he asked me "What binds me to life?" and after a brief pause he himself replied—"Nothing".

Case No. 4.

Let me for convenience call this common man Mr. Zeppelin It is a freak of cruel destiny that he should be placed among students and bookshelves. At best he could have been happy and comfortable in a chosen group of amature wrestlers. But 'there is no armour against fate'.

In a hilarious mood with a pair of dumbbells in his hand he would have provided inspiration for a happy rubber advertisement. His figure is that of a popular sandow in a circus show. When he speaks, one feels as if the sandow in him is accomplishing interminable swings on a series horizontal bars!

This worthy descendant of Titan is reputed for his great courage. 'Cowards die many times before their death' seems to be his motto! To be courageous for him is not by any means to loose his head and be rash. On such occasions he understands the maxim 'Prudence is the better part of valour' in its full significance and puts it immediately into action. It is a sight to see him make his valiant retreats when confronted with trying situations. He simply races from a danger spot like a kicked football gathering incredible acceleration at each step to the gaping wonderment of the interested onlookers. It is believed that under such circumstances he has scant respect even for laws of gravitation.

He has cultivated humour as an Art and a pastime. To him jokes come vigorously and spontaneously. The pecularity of his jokes is that they are best admired when least understood. He values 'form more than sense'. To him brievity is 'only'

(Continued on Page 21)

His figure is that of a popular sandow in a circus show..... but he simply races from a danger spot like a kicked football gathering incredible acceleration.

....Think of an ordinary soda water bottle. Enlarge and elongate it in your mind till it assumes human dimensions. Then scatter a handful....

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

'Holi Festival' *By V. H. Rajwadkar.*

'The Farmer' *By S. V. Waghulkar.*
(This entry won the silver medal for Class II oil paintings).

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION

'The Well' *By Alfred Ratnayake.*

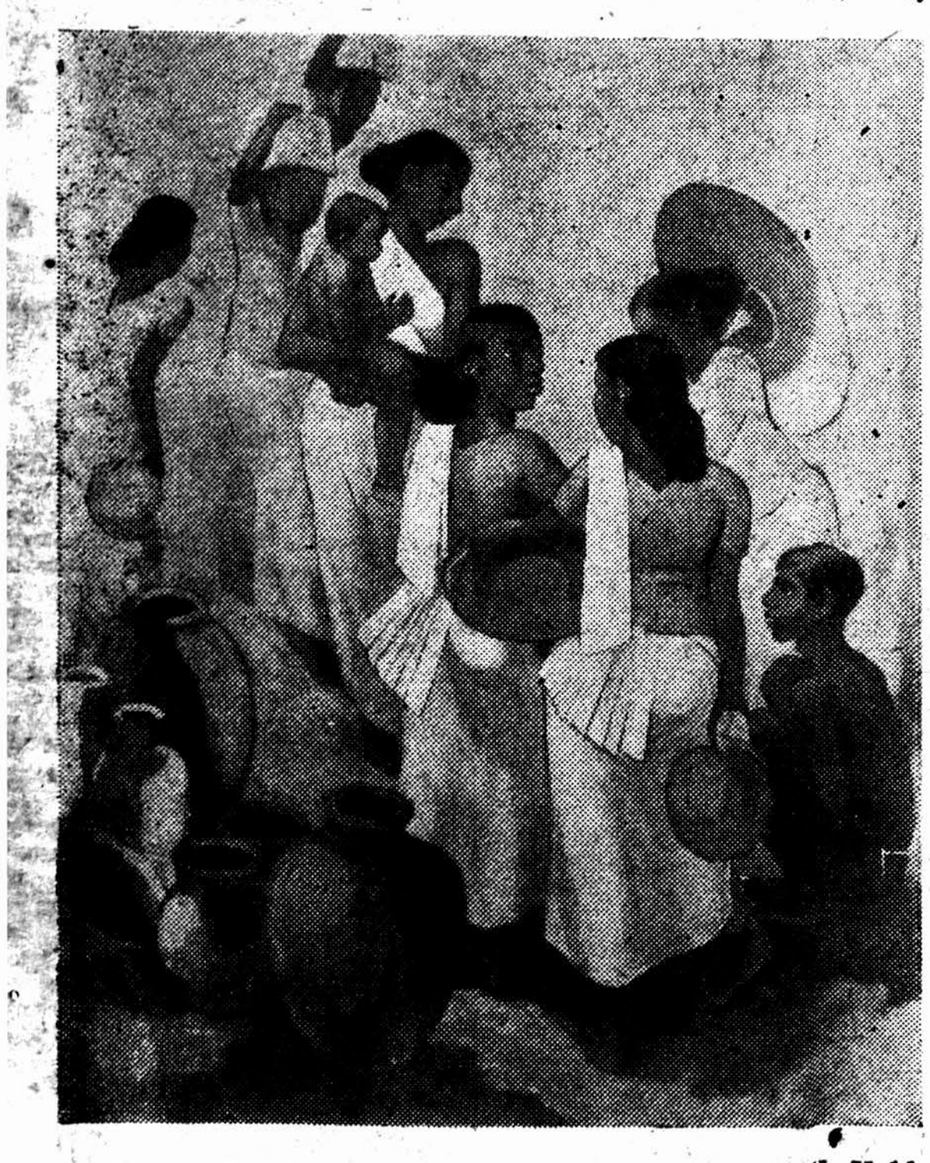
'Miss Ujwala' *By D. B. Jog.*

"Madonna with the Child" *By Miss Angela Trindade*

"This year again the annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society strikes a pleasing note of improvement and shows ample material of interest. Improvement is evident especially in Indian paintings, water colours of the western school and photographs. Sculpture needs both weight and strength."

So wrote our art critic.

A fairly representative selection from the 600 and odd exhibits, is reproduced in black and white on this page. It indicates in general, the nature of the talent on display.



'Sunny South' *By K. K. Hebbar.*
(This artist won the Gold Medal with his entry 'To Maidenhood.')

'Recreation' *By D. K. Desai.*

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